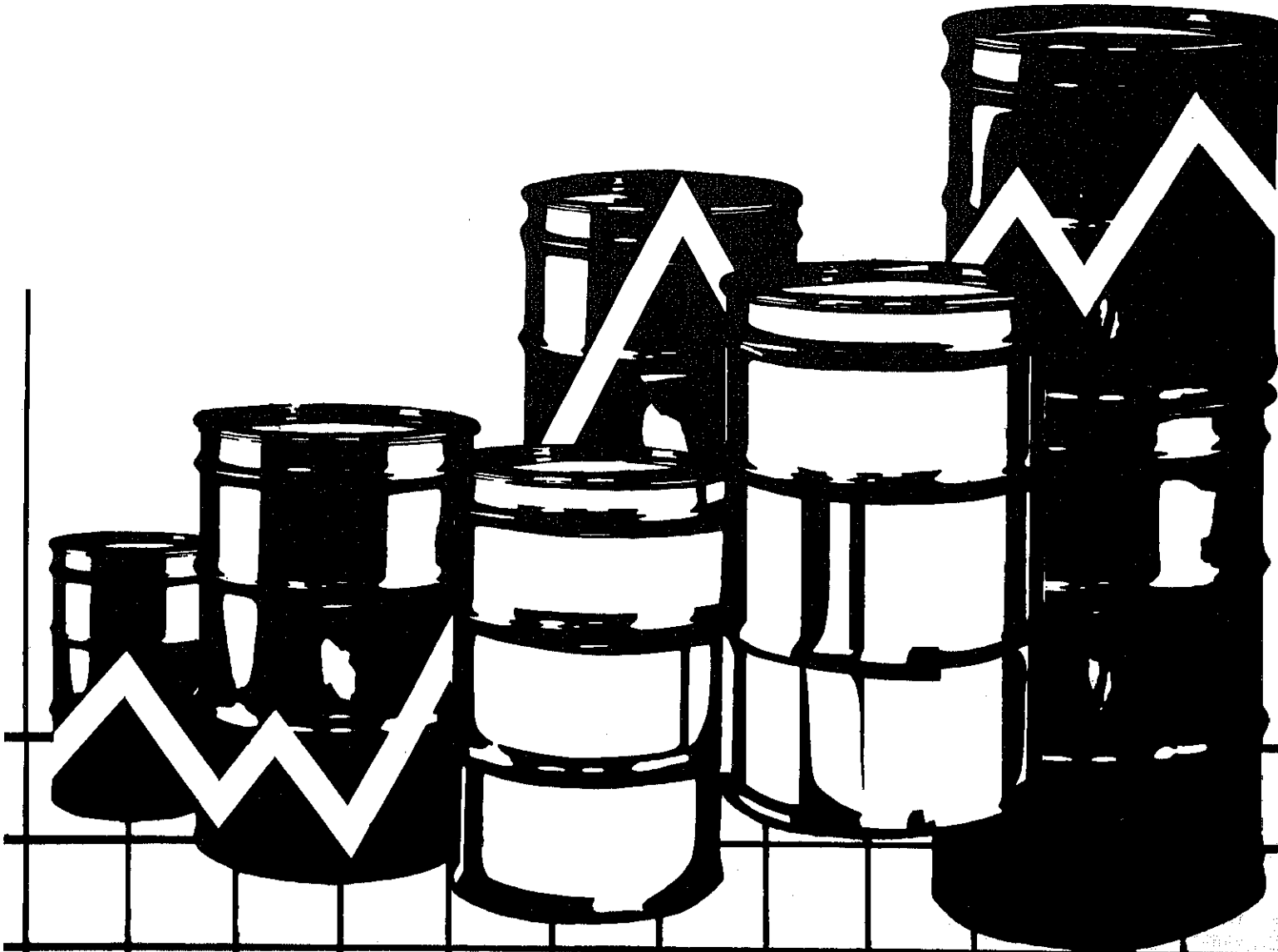


# Weekly Petroleum Status Report



Data for Week Ended:  
March 28, 1986



Includes January 1986 Monthly Petroleum Information  
(See Highlights and Page 2)

The Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR) provides timely information on the petroleum supply situation in the context of historical information, selected prices, and forecasts. The WPSR is intended to provide up-to-date information to the industry, the press, planners, policymakers, consumers, analysts, and State and local governments. It is published each Thursday by the Energy Information Administration (EIA). The data contained in this report are based on company submissions for the week ending 7 a.m. the preceding Friday.

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This report was prepared by the Energy Information Administration, the independent statistical and analytical agency within the Department of Energy. The information contained herein should not be construed as advocating or necessarily reflecting any policy position of the Department of Energy or any other organization.

HLIGHTS

Inery Activity

de oil input to refineries averaged 11.6 million barrels per day for the four weeks ending March 28, 1986.inery capacity utilization averaged 74.7 percent during the period. During the four weeks ending March 28, 1986, or gasoline production averaged 6.0 million barrels per day and distillate fuel oil production averaged 2.6 lion barrels per day.

cks

March 28, 1986, stocks of crude oil (excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) stood at 345.3 million barrels, at 5 percent above the level one year ago. Stocks of total motor gasoline, at 226.3 million barrels, were about ercent above the level one year ago. Distillate fuel oil stocks stood at 97.8 million barrels, about 4 percent ow the level one year ago. Stocks of residual fuel oil, at 38.3 million barrels, were about 17 percent below the el one year ago.

orts

imports of crude oil (including imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) and petroleum products together aged 3.9 million barrels per day for the four weeks ending March 28, 1986, about 2 percent below the average a r ago. Gross imports of crude oil (excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) averaged 3.1 million barrels per for the four-week period ending March 28, 1986.

ducts Supplied

al petroleum products supplied averaged 15.9 million barrels per day for the four-week period ending March 28, 5, which is about 3 percent above the rate supplied a year ago. Motor gasoline was supplied at a rate of 6.8 lion barrels per day, which is about 2 percent above the rate supplied a year ago. Distillate fuel oil was plied at a rate of 3.4 million barrels per day, about 10 percent above the rate supplied a year ago.

Id Crude Oil Price

weighted average international price of crude oil as of April 1, 1986, is estimated to be \$13.81 a barrel; a ease of \$1.12 from the previous week.

t Market Product Prices

the week ending March 28, 1986, the average spot market price of 98 octane gasoline on the Rotterdam market eased 23 cents to \$18.22 a barrel; the gasoil price decreased \$2.75 to \$21.91 a barrel, and the price of idual fuel oil decreased 82 cents to \$13.66 a barrel.

the New York market, the average spot price of 89 octane regular leaded gasoline decreased 42 cents to \$18.90 a el; the price of No. 2 heating oil decreased \$3.99 to \$21.00 a barrel, and the price of residual fuel oil eased 55 cents to \$15.45 a barrel.

uary Information From the "Petroleum Supply Monthly"

ing January 1986, domestic crude oil production was estimated to have averaged 8.9 million barrels per day, and ss crude oil imports excluding imports to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, averaged 3.3 million barrels per day. ineries processed an average of 12.4 million barrels of crude oil per day during January, operating at an average 80.1 percent of total capacity. Operable capacity of crude oil distillation units at the beginning of January eported to be 15.7 million barrels per day, about the same as the capacity reported as December 1, 1985. ing January, total petroleum products supplied averaged 15.9 million barrels per day. Finished motor gasoline plied averaged 6.5 million barrels per day, distillate fuel oil supplied averaged 3.2 million barrels per day, residual fuel oil supplied averaged 1.4 million barrels per day. (See page 2 for January 1986 U.S. Petroleum ance Sheet.)

## U.S. PETROLEUM BALANCE SHEET, JANUARY 1986

Petroleum Supply (Thousand Barrels Per Day)	January 1986
<b>Crude Oil Supply</b>	
(1) Domestic Production <sup>1</sup>	8,942
(2) Net Imports (Incl. SPR) <sup>2</sup>	3,170
(3) Gross Imports (Excl. SPR)	3,277
(4) SPR Imports	51
(5) Exports	159
(6) SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-35
(7) Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-426
(8) Product Supplied and Losses	-65
(9) Unaccounted-for Crude Oil	788
(10) Crude Oil Input to Refineries	12,375
<b>Other Supply</b>	
(11) NGL Production	1,721
(12) Other Hydrocarbon Input and Alcohol Input	53
(13) Crude Oil Product Supplied	62
(14) Processing Gain	576
(15) Net Product Imports <sup>3</sup>	1,363
(16) Gross Product Imports <sup>3</sup>	2,057
(17) Product Exports	694
(18) Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-228
(19) Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	15,923
<b>Product Supplied</b>	
(20) Motor Gasoline	6,487
(21) Naphtha-type Jet Fuel	203
(22) Kerosene-type Jet Fuel	1,078
(23) Distillate Fuel Oil	3,243
(24) Residual Fuel Oil	1,435
(25) Other Oils Supplied <sup>4</sup>	3,477
(26) Total Products Supplied	15,923

Petroleum Stocks (Million Barrels)	January 31, 1986
Excl. SPR) <sup>5</sup>	
Gasoline	331.9
	239.0
	81.6
Components	119.9
Jet Fuel	37.6
Jet Fuel	6.5
Oil	35.1
Oil	139.0
Oil	48.1
	105.1
	138.6
1. SPR)	1,043.4
1. SPR)	494.4
	1,537.8

ase condensate.  
=Gross Imports (line 3) + SPR Imports (line 4) - Exports (line 5).  
nished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, and natural  
for processing.  
ude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases, other liquids, and  
roleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuels, and distillate and residual fuel oils.  
ude oil in transit to refineries.  
e stocks of all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids, other  
alcohol, aviation gasoline blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical  
acial naphthas, lube oils, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.  
Independent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.  
"Petroleum Supply Monthly," January 1986.

# U.S. PETROLEUM BALANCE SHEET

Petroleum Supply (Thousand Barrels per Day)	Four Week Averages For Period Ending		Percent Change	Cumulative Daily Averages 86 Days		Percent Change
	03/28/86	03/28/85		1986	1985	
<b>Crude Oil Supply</b>						
(1) Domestic Production <sup>1</sup>	E8,939	8,927	0.1	E8,940	8,928	0.1
(2) Net Imports (Including SPR) <sup>2</sup>	2,921	2,593	12.6	2,974	2,364	25.8
(3) Gross Imports (Excluding SPR)	3,053	2,734	11.7	3,123	2,420	29.1
(4) SPR Imports	55	50	--	44	127	--
(5) Exports	E188	190	-1.4	E194	183	5.7
(6) SPR Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-55	-49	--	-38	-127	--
(7) Other Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-)	-468	-101	--	-379	195	--
(8) Products Supplied and Losses	E-64	-70	--	E-64	-69	--
(9) Unaccounted-for Crude	290	103	--	553	128	--
(10) Crude Oil Input to Refineries	11,562	11,404	1.4	11,987	11,419	5.0
<b>Other Supply</b>						
(11) NGL Production	E1,690	1,615	4.6	E1,698	1,629	4.2
(12) Other Hydrocarbon Input and Alcohol Input	E68	47	45.3	E65	43	52.4
(13) Crude Oil Product Supplied	E63	69	-8.9	E62	68	-8.9
(14) Processing Gain	549	387	42.1	565	436	29.7
(15) Net Product Imports <sup>3</sup>	969	1,369	-29.2	1,085	1,181	-8.1
(16) Gross Product Imports <sup>3</sup>	1,689	1,878	-10.1	1,801	1,779	1.2
(17) Product Exports	E720	509	41.4	E716	599	19.7
(18) Product Stocks Withdrawn (+) or Added (-) <sup>4</sup>	950	454	--	553	1,054	--
(19) Total Product Supplied for Domestic Use	15,852	15,344	3.3	16,016	15,830	1.2
<b>Products Supplied</b>						
(20) Motor Gasoline	6,782	6,625	2.4	6,575	6,488	1.3
(21) Naphtha-type Jet Fuel	237	182	30.2	209	203	2.9
(22) Kerosene-type Jet Fuel	1,064	939	13.3	1,112	954	16.6
(23) Distillate Fuel Oil	3,398	3,077	10.4	3,362	3,286	2.3
(24) Residual Fuel Oil	1,178	1,259	-6.4	1,348	1,365	-1.3
(25) Other Oils Supplied <sup>5</sup>	3,192	3,261	-2.1	3,409	3,534	-3.5
(26) Total Products Supplied	15,852	15,344	3.3	16,016	15,830	1.2
<b>Petroleum Stocks</b>						
Million Barrels)	03/28/86	03/21/86	03/28/85	Percent Change from Previous Week      Year Ago		
<b>Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)<sup>6</sup></b>						
Total Motor Gasoline	345.3	336.9	328.6	2.5	5.1	
Finished Leaded Gasoline	226.3	229.6	220.9	-1.5	2.4	
Finished Unleaded Gasoline	74.7	75.3	81.4	-0.8	-8.3	
Blending Components	117.0	117.6	105.4	-0.5		
Naphtha-type Jet Fuel	34.6	36.7	34.1	-5.7		
Kerosene-type Jet Fuel	5.5	5.8	6.8	-5.1		
Distillate Fuel Oil	40.5	40.5	37.0	-0.1		
Residual Fuel Oil	97.8	98.5	100.2			
Unfinished Oils	38.3					
Other Oils <sup>7</sup>	96.8					
	E136.7					
Total Stocks (Excluding SPR)	987.2					
Crude Oil in SPR	496.6					
Total Stocks (Including SPR)	1,483.8					

E=Estimate based on monthly data.

1 Includes lease condensate.

2 Net Imports = Gross Imports (line 3) + SPR Imports (line 4)

3 Includes finished petroleum products, unfinished oils, gas liquids for processing.

4 Includes an estimate of minor product stock change based on

5 Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuels, and

6 Includes crude oil in transit to refineries.

7 Includes stocks of all other oils such as aviation gas (including ethane), aviation gasoline blending components, naphth

eedstock use, special naphthas, lube oils, wax, coke, asphalt,

for the current two weeks, stocks of these minor products are es

stock Change (Refined Products)).

Note: Due to independent rounding, individual product detail

are calculated using unrounded numbers.

Source: o 1985-1986 Monthly Data: EIA, "Petroleum Supply Mo

o 1986 Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on EIA v

Weekly Petroleum Status Report/Energy Info

**REFINERY ACTIVITY**  
(Million Barrels per Day)

**Inputs and Utilization**

Year/Element	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>1984</b>												
Crude Oil Input	11.6	12.2	11.9	11.9	12.2	12.3	12.0	12.3	12.3	12.0	12.1	11.8
Gross Inputs	11.8	12.3	12.1	12.1	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.5	12.5	12.2	12.3	12.0
Operable Capacity	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.9	15.7
Percentage Utilization <sup>1</sup>	72.9	76.0	74.9	74.9	77.4	77.3	75.7	78.2	78.0	75.9	77.2	76.0
<b>1985</b>												
Crude Oil Input	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.8	12.1	12.4	12.5	12.1	11.9	12.2	12.4	12.6
Gross Inputs	11.6	11.5	11.5	12.0	12.3	12.5	12.7	12.3	12.1	12.4	12.6	12.7
Operable Capacity	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.7
Percentage Utilization <sup>1</sup>	75.2	73.7	73.6	76.3	78.3	79.3	80.8	77.8	76.6	78.2	79.9	81.2
<b>1986</b>												
Crude Oil Input	12.4											
Gross Inputs	12.6											
Operable Capacity	15.7											
Percentage Utilization <sup>1</sup>	80.1											
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
<b>1986</b>	02/07	02/14	02/21	02/28	03/07	03/14	03/21	03/28				
Crude Oil Input	12.3	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.6				
Gross Inputs	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.1	11.9	11.8	11.7				
Operable Capacity	E15.8	E15.8	E15.7	E15.7	E15.7	E15.7	E15.7	E15.7				
Percentage Utilization <sup>1</sup>	78.4	77.6	77.8	77.1	76.8	76.0	75.0	74.7				

**Production by Product**

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>1984</b>												
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.7	6.5
Leaded	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.4
Unleaded	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1
Jet Fuel	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
Residual Fuel Oil	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1
<b>1985</b>												
Finished Motor Gasoline	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6
Leaded	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3
Unleaded	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3
Jet Fuel	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.2
Residual Fuel Oil	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1
<b>1986</b>												
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.5											
Leaded	2.0											
Unleaded	4.5											
Jet Fuel	1.3											
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.9											
Residual Fuel Oil	0.9											
Average for Four-Week Period Ending:												
<b>1986</b>	02/07	02/14	02/21	02/28	03/07	03/14	03/21	03/28				
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0				
Leaded	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9				
Unleaded	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1				
Jet Fuel	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4				
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6				
Residual Fuel Oil	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8				

E=Estimate based on most recent monthly data.

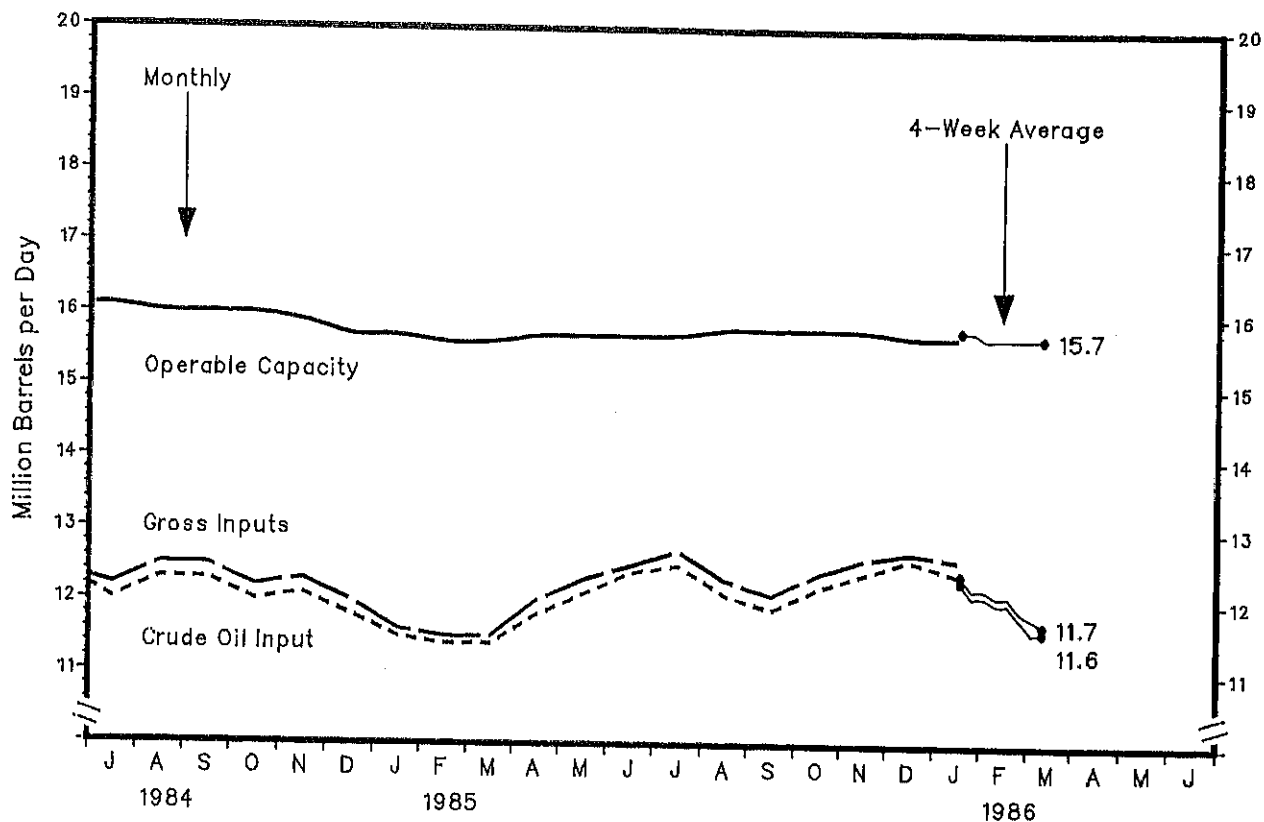
<sup>1</sup> Percentage utilization is calculated as four-week average gross inputs divided by the latest reported monthly operable capacity. See Glossary. Percentages are calculated using unrounded numbers.

Note: Production statistics represent net production (i.e., refinery output minus refinery input).

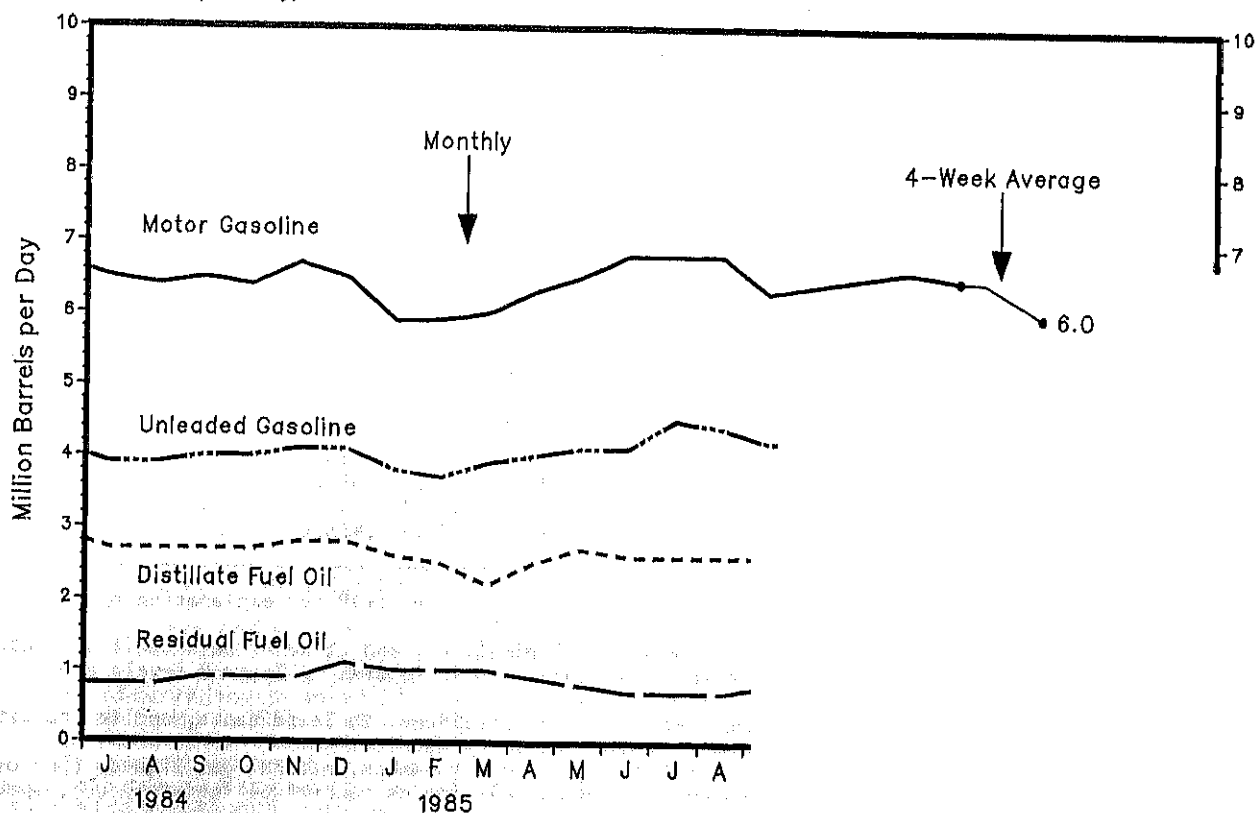
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

# Refinery Activity

Inputs and Utilization  
(Million Barrels per Day)



Production by Product  
(Million Barrels per Day)



Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Week Ending 03/28/86 Weekly Petroleum Status Report/

STOCKS OF CRUDE OIL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS<sup>1</sup>, U.S. TOTALS  
(Million Barrels)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1984												
Crude Oil <sup>2</sup>	348.7	340.2	336.4	345.6	359.0	352.9	347.9	334.6	325.2	343.0	343.8	345.4
Motor Gasoline	225.7	237.1	242.6	248.0	252.6	245.5	238.1	224.4	234.1	232.4	240.1	243.3
Finished Leaded	92.3	96.5	97.7	100.8	101.0	96.7	91.8	85.4	87.5	84.0	88.4	92.3
Finished Unleaded	93.3	100.2	104.4	106.4	109.4	107.5	107.9	100.5	106.6	109.0	110.1	112.9
Blending Components	40.1	40.5	40.5	40.8	42.2	41.4	38.4	38.5	40.0	39.4	41.6	38.1
Jet Fuel	35.6	39.1	40.7	40.8	41.1	43.0	43.6	45.6	45.0	44.7	44.9	42.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	119.3	132.2	109.6	97.7	98.1	112.8	124.4	133.3	142.9	152.2	161.0	161.1
Residual Fuel Oil	45.1	57.1	47.9	47.4	46.4	46.9	49.2	44.6	46.8	50.8	47.0	53.0
Unfinished <sub>3</sub> Oils	110.7	109.7	115.7	120.3	122.3	110.8	106.0	106.0	108.4	111.1	105.4	93.5
Other Oils <sup>3</sup>	159.7	160.7	159.7	165.1	172.1	176.9	179.8	179.6	179.2	172.8	171.0	167.5
Total (Excl. SPR)	1,044.8	1,076.1	1,052.5	1,064.9	1,091.7	1,088.8	1,089.2	1,068.0	1,081.7	1,107.1	1,113.3	1,105.7
Crude Oil in SPR	384.4	387.2	391.8	396.9	404.5	413.7	423.9	429.5	431.1	436.8	443.0	450.5
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,429.2	1,463.4	1,444.3	1,461.7	1,496.2	1,502.6	1,513.1	1,497.5	1,512.8	1,543.9	1,556.3	1,556.2
1985												
Crude Oil <sup>2</sup>	336.1	325.5	329.1	341.8	356.4	342.9	326.6	317.7	316.6	313.8	319.6	318.7
Motor Gasoline	234.0	226.8	220.1	216.6	216.6	219.8	227.6	222.8	224.2	214.3	216.8	223.0
Finished Leaded	88.5	82.6	81.3	77.7	75.6	85.2	79.8	78.8	76.4	71.1	73.8	81.4
Finished Unleaded	109.3	107.4	105.1	104.4	105.6	101.2	111.9	108.9	110.8	108.0	108.0	108.4
Blending Components	36.2	36.8	33.7	34.5	35.3	33.5	35.9	35.1	37.0	35.1	35.0	33.2
Jet Fuel	41.0	41.7	44.1	41.7	42.2	42.4	42.6	41.6	42.1	42.2	42.9	40.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	141.8	121.5	99.4	97.1	104.6	110.0	115.5	113.7	117.1	121.7	139.3	143.9
Residual Fuel Oil	46.8	47.0	46.3	46.6	41.8	40.2	40.8	37.0	42.8	49.6	50.6	50.7
Unfinished <sub>3</sub> Oils	100.4	99.7	110.2	113.2	114.0	113.4	111.1	103.2	104.1	107.2	109.9	106.7
Other Oils <sup>3</sup>	152.3	145.1	148.5	152.1	159.9	164.7	166.9	169.5	163.8	153.7	151.8	139.9
Total (Excl. SPR)	1,052.4	1,007.3	997.7	1,009.0	1,035.6	1,033.4	1,031.1	1,005.4	1,010.6	1,002.5	1,030.8	1,023.1
Crude Oil in SPR	457.4	460.1	461.6	464.9	471.9	476.6	483.5	487.1	489.3	489.9	491.5	493.3
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,509.8	1,467.4	1,459.3	1,474.0	1,507.5	1,510.0	1,514.6	1,492.5	1,499.9	1,492.4	1,522.3	1,516.5
1986												
Crude Oil <sup>2</sup>	331.9											
Motor Gasoline	239.0											
Finished Leaded	81.6											
Finished Unleaded	119.9											
Blending Components	37.6											
Jet Fuel	41.6											
Distillate Fuel Oil	139.0											
Residual Fuel Oil	48.1											
Unfinished <sub>3</sub> Oils	105.1											
Other Oils <sup>3</sup>	138.6											
Total (Excl. SPR)	1,043.4											
Crude Oil in SPR	494.4											
Total (Incl. SPR)	1,537.8											

	02/07	02/14	02/21	02/28	03/07	03/14	03/21	03/28
	333.4	328.8	322.7	332.2	335.8	334.5	336.9	345.3
	240.0	242.7	243.8	245.7	239.9	236.2	229.6	226.3
	79.8	81.7	80.9	80.2	79.5	77.9	75.3	74.7
	121.2	121.7	124.1	127.5	122.2	121.6	117.6	117.0
0	39.4	38.7	38.0	38.2	36.7	36.7	34.6	
8	43.7	43.4	43.3	43.7	45.7	46.3	46.0	
5	129.0	123.4	114.4	108.8	100.9	98.5	97.8	
6	42.4	41.7	40.4	39.2	39.0	38.6	38.3	
6	99.0	98.4	98.5	99.4	97.6	98.8	96.8	
7	E130.1	E126.8	E126.2	E126.3	E126.5	E126.6	E136.7	
7	1,015.7	1,000.3	1,000.8	993.1	980.3	975.3	987.2	
4	494.4	494.7	495.1	495.8	495.8	496.2	496.6	
1	1,510.1	1,495.0	1,495.8	1,488.9	1,476.1	1,471.5	1,483.8	

ry for definition of "Stock Change (Refined Products)" for explanation of other oils

those stocks held at refineries, in pipelines, and at major bulk terminals. Stocks  
ing plants are included in "Other Oils" and in totals. All stock levels are as of

ude those stocks held at refineries, in pipelines, in lease tanks, and in transit  
clude those held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

f all other oils such as aviation gasoline, kerosene, natural gas liquids (including  
blending components, naphtha and other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, special  
oke, asphalt, road oil, and miscellaneous oils.

to total due to independent rounding.

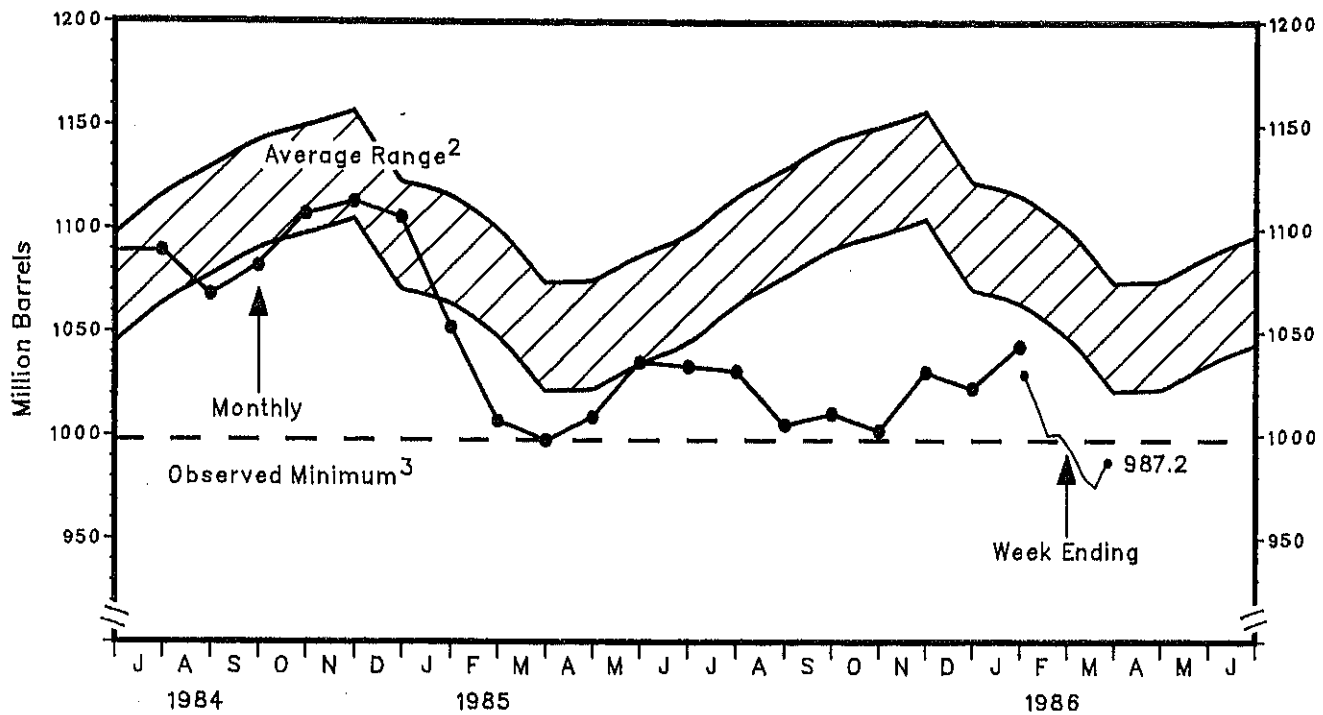
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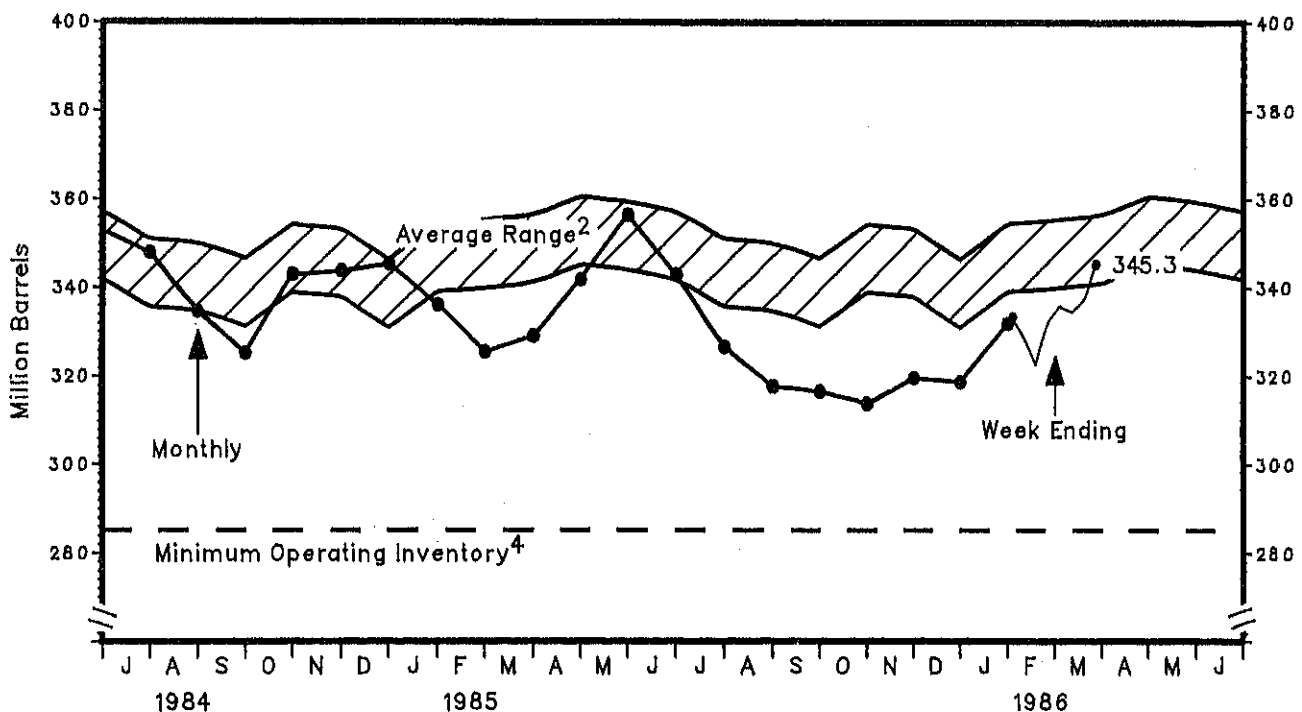


# Stocks

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, U.S. Total<sup>1</sup>  
(Million Barrels)



Crude Oil, U.S. Total<sup>1</sup>  
(Million Barrels)



<sup>1</sup> Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and includes crude oil in transit to refineries.

<sup>2</sup> Average level and width of average range are based on three years of monthly data: July 1982-June 1985. The seasonal pattern is based on seven years of monthly data. See Appendix B for further explanation.

<sup>3</sup> The observed minimum for total stocks in the last 36-month period, was 997.7 million barrels. It occurred in March 1985. See Appendix B for further explanation.

<sup>4</sup> The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1983 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for crude oil to be 285 million barrels. See Appendix B for further explanation.

Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

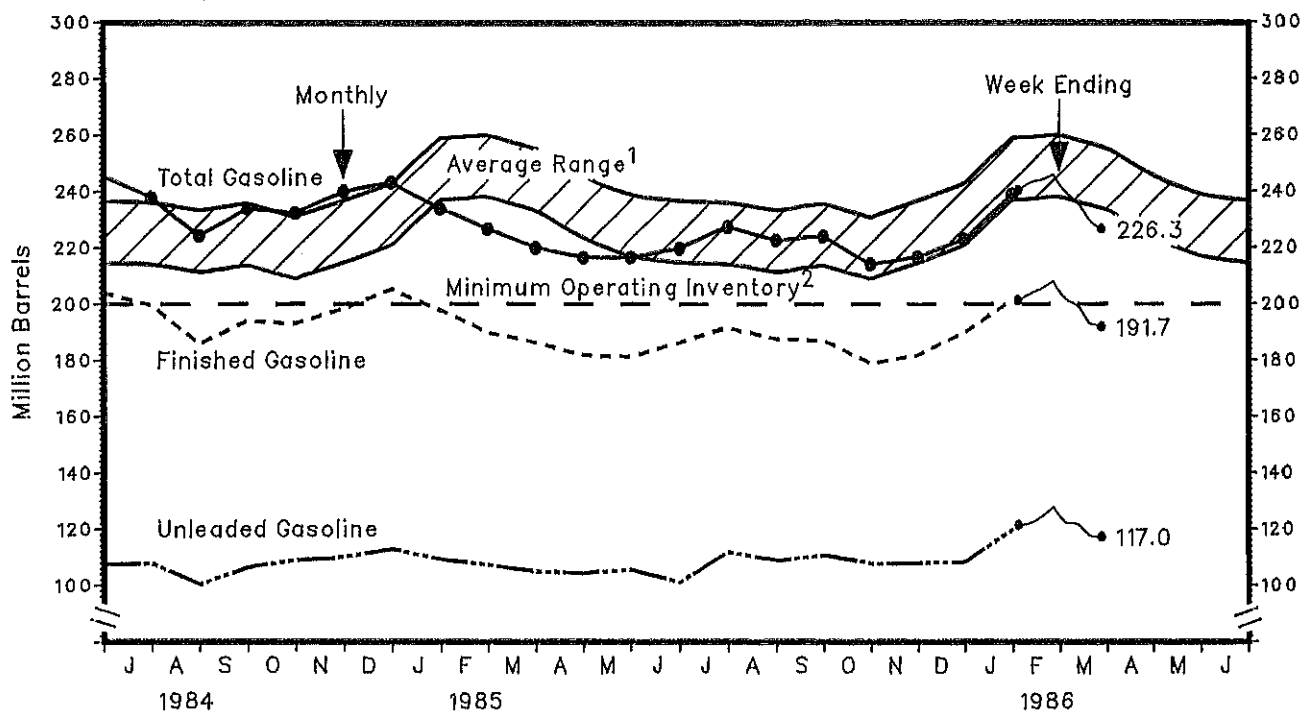
**STOCKS OF MOTOR GASOLINE BY PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICT**  
(Million Barrels)

Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>1984</b>												
Finished Motor Gasoline	185.5	196.6	202.1	207.1	210.4	204.1	199.7	185.9	194.1	193.0	198.5	205.2
Leaded	92.3	96.5	97.7	100.8	101.0	96.7	91.8	85.4	87.5	84.0	88.4	92.3
Unleaded	93.3	100.2	104.4	106.4	109.4	107.5	107.9	100.5	106.6	109.0	110.1	112.9
Blending Components	40.1	40.5	40.5	40.8	42.2	41.4	38.4	38.5	40.0	39.4	41.6	38.1
Total Gasoline	225.7	237.1	242.6	248.0	252.6	245.5	238.1	224.4	234.1	232.4	240.1	243.3
East Coast (PADD 1)	61.8	65.2	65.3	66.9	71.1	69.4	71.8	65.4	64.8	63.2	63.5	68.1
Midwest (PADD 2)	63.2	68.4	70.6	71.4	68.3	65.5	64.6	62.7	66.8	65.5	67.6	72.4
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	62.4	66.1	70.9	72.5	72.9	70.9	65.1	62.8	69.5	69.6	71.4	63.1
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	8.4	8.7	9.0	8.7	8.8	7.9	7.5	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.9	7.9
West Coast (PADD 5)	29.9	28.6	26.8	28.5	31.5	31.7	29.0	27.0	26.8	27.9	30.7	31.8
<b>1985</b>												
Finished Motor Gasoline	197.8	190.0	186.4	182.0	181.3	186.3	191.7	187.7	187.2	179.1	181.8	189.8
Leaded	88.5	82.6	81.3	77.7	75.6	85.2	79.8	78.8	76.4	71.1	73.8	81.4
Unleaded	109.3	107.4	105.1	104.4	105.6	101.2	111.9	108.9	110.8	108.0	108.0	108.4
Blending Components	36.2	36.8	33.7	34.5	35.3	33.5	35.9	35.1	37.0	35.1	35.0	33.2
Total Gasoline	234.0	226.8	220.1	216.6	216.6	219.8	227.6	222.8	224.2	214.3	216.8	223.0
East Coast (PADD 1)	62.3	60.7	61.4	60.0	60.8	62.6	66.3	62.2	60.3	56.5	64.7	64.9
Midwest (PADD 2)	71.1	67.5	66.1	60.4	55.3	57.9	60.6	64.8	67.3	59.1	58.0	59.2
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	59.7	61.1	57.3	60.4	63.2	62.2	64.8	61.9	61.2	63.5	60.8	64.1
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	8.5	8.5	8.2	7.1	7.1	6.7	5.5	5.4	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.8
West Coast (PADD 5)	32.5	29.1	27.2	28.8	30.2	30.4	30.4	28.4	29.5	28.8	26.8	28.0
<b>1986</b>												
Finished Motor Gasoline	201.5											
Leaded	81.6											
Unleaded	119.9											
Blending Components	37.6											
Total Gasoline	239.0											
East Coast (PADD 1)	66.4											
Midwest (PADD 2)	66.7											
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	66.4											
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4)	7.8											
West Coast (PADD 5)	31.7											
<b>Week Ending:</b>												
<b>1986</b>	<b>02/07</b>	<b>02/14</b>	<b>02/21</b>	<b>02/28</b>	<b>03/07</b>	<b>03/14</b>	<b>03/21</b>	<b>03/28</b>				
Finished Motor Gasoline	201.0	203.3	205.1	207.8	201.7	199.5	193.0	191.7				
Leaded	79.8	81.7	80.9	80.2	79.5	77.9	75.3	74.7				
Unleaded	121.2	121.7	124.1	127.5	122.2	121.6	117.6	117.0				
Blending Components	39.0	39.4	38.7	38.0	38.2	36.7	36.7	34.6				
Total Gasoline	240.0	242.7	243.8	245.7	239.9	236.2	229.6	226.3				
East Coast (PADD 1)	67.3	70.1	70.0	71.8	71.9	68.5	65.8	67.0				
Midwest (PADD 2)	67.3	69.1	70.0	70.6	70.6	69.2	67.4	66.0				
Gulf Coast (PADD 3)	66.6	64.8	65.8	64.8	60.2	61.0	59.6	57.3				
(PADD 4)	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.3	8.2	8.0	7.9	7.6				
(PADD 5)	30.9	30.9	30.1	30.3	29.0	29.5	29.0	28.3				

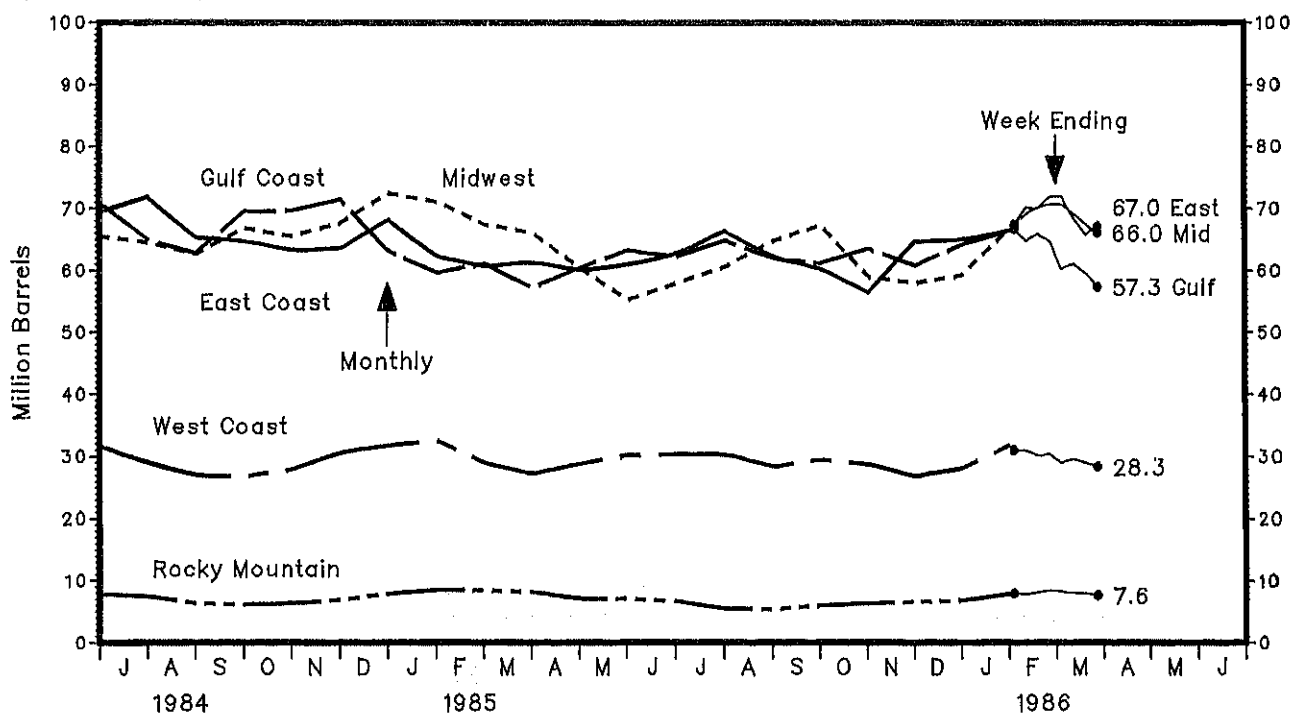
t data may not add to total due to independent rounding.  
es Section of this publication.

# Stocks

Motor Gasoline, U.S. Total  
(Million Barrels)



Motor Gasoline by Petroleum Administration for Defense District  
(Million Barrels)



1 Average level and width of average range are based on three years of monthly data: July 1982-June 1985. The seasonal pattern is based on seven years of monthly data. See Appendix B for further explanation.

2 The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1983 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for total motor gasoline to be 200 million barrels. See Appendix B for further explanation.

Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

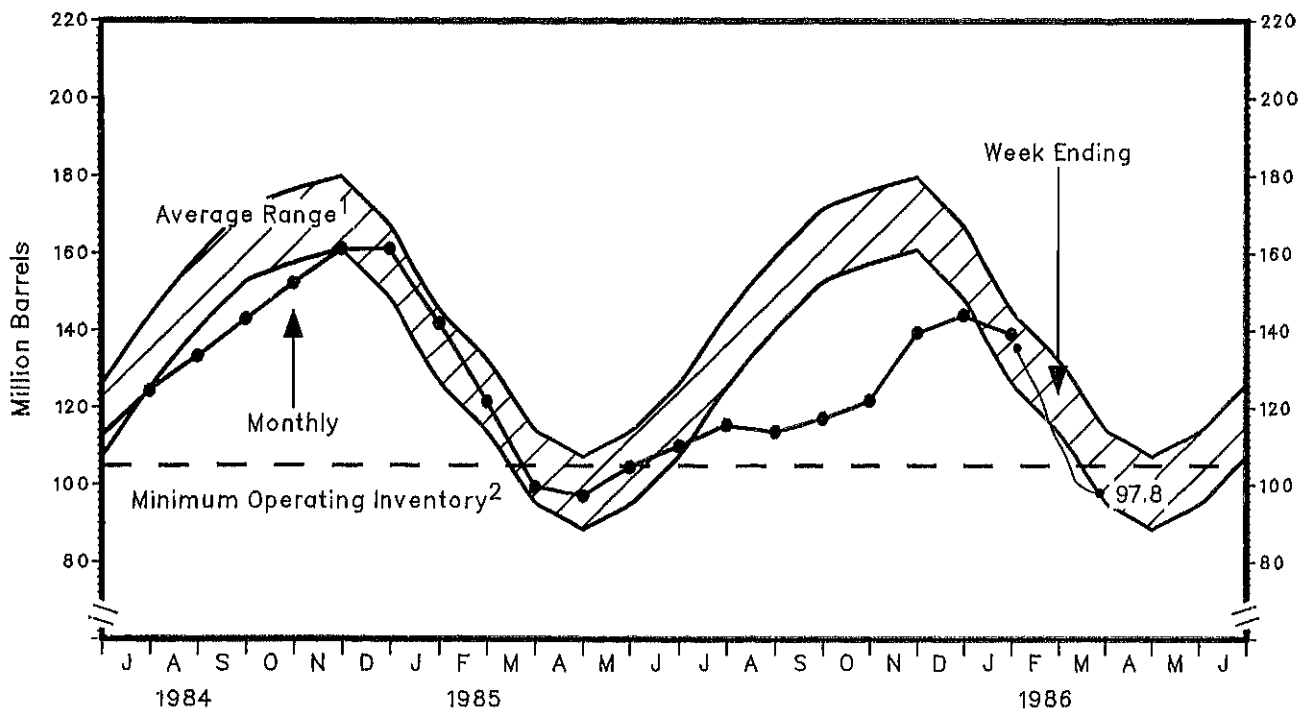
STOCKS OF DISTILLATE FUEL OIL BY PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICT  
(Million Barrels)

Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1984												
Total U.S.	119.3	132.2	109.6	97.7	98.1	112.8	124.4	133.3	142.9	152.2	161.0	161.1
East Coast(PADD 1)	43.3	54.4	37.3	29.8	32.7	40.0	45.3	49.1	57.5	71.7	74.9	72.9
Midwest(PADD 2)	37.1	37.0	33.5	30.1	27.0	31.6	36.1	39.3	38.6	36.4	37.6	43.7
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	24.6	26.8	24.1	23.0	23.5	26.1	28.2	30.4	32.3	29.9	33.1	28.8
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.7
West Coast(PADD 5)	10.8	10.8	11.3	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.3	11.0	11.2	11.0	11.9	11.9
1985												
Total U.S.	141.8	121.5	99.4	97.1	104.6	110.0	115.5	113.7	117.1	121.7	139.3	143.9
East Coast(PADD 1)	55.6	43.4	32.6	31.3	33.6	34.3	38.8	41.0	47.1	50.5	62.0	58.8
Midwest(PADD 2)	44.3	40.2	32.2	29.4	30.3	32.6	32.7	32.4	32.7	32.0	33.7	37.2
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	27.4	23.9	21.3	24.2	27.2	28.2	28.2	25.9	24.4	27.5	30.0	32.9
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	3.7	3.5	2.9	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.9
West Coast(PADD 5)	10.7	10.5	10.4	9.9	10.9	11.9	12.8	11.5	10.3	9.5	11.1	12.1
1986												
Total U.S.	139.0											
East Coast(PADD 1)	55.5											
Midwest(PADD 2)	38.3											
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	29.7											
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	3.2											
West Coast(PADD 5)	12.3											
Week Ending:												
1986	02/07	02/14	02/21	02/28	03/07	03/14	03/21	03/28				
Total U.S.	135.5	129.0	123.4	114.4	108.8	100.9	98.5	97.8				
East Coast(PADD 1)	54.9	50.5	44.8	39.6	36.6	33.0	34.6	34.4				
Midwest(PADD 2)	36.1	35.5	35.1	33.1	32.4	30.5	28.0	28.9				
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	28.5	27.1	27.5	26.5	25.4	23.1	22.0	21.4				
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.3				
West Coast(PADD 5)	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.1	11.4	11.4	11.4	10.9				

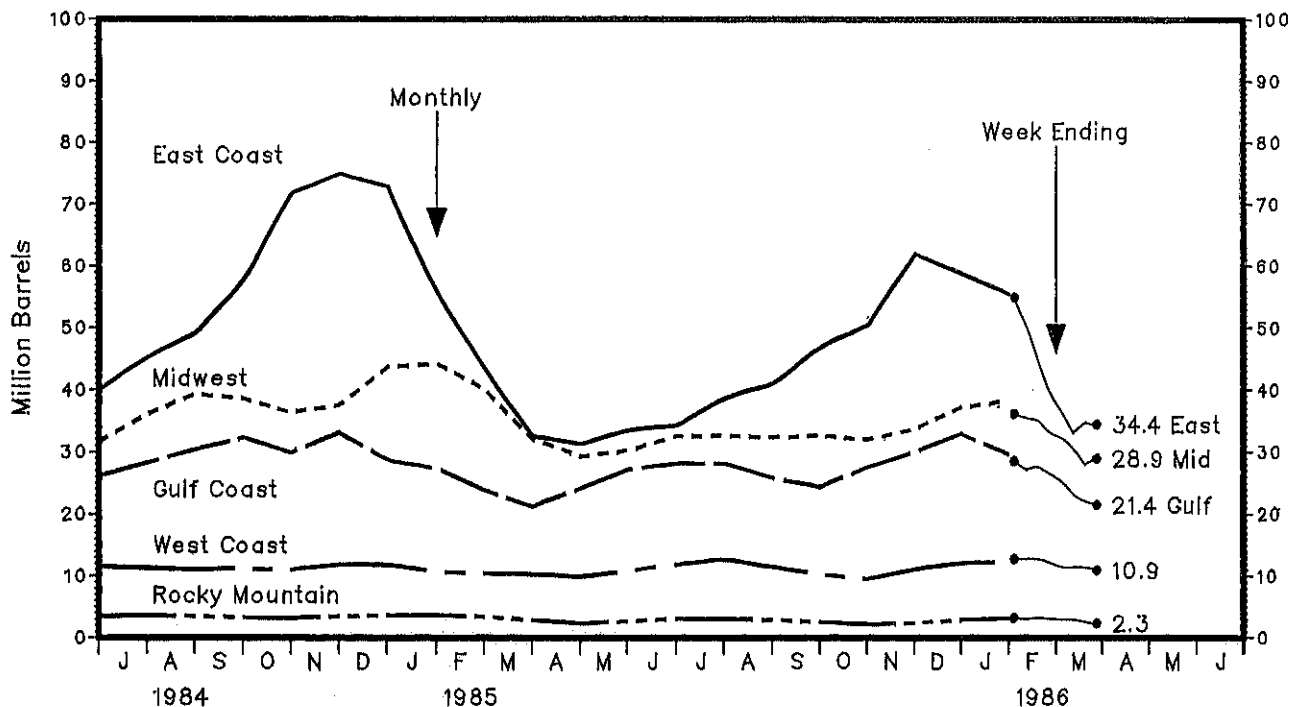
Note: PAD District data may not add to total due to rounding.  
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

# Stocks

Distillate Fuel Oil, U.S. Total  
(Million Barrels)



Distillate Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District  
(Million Barrels)



<sup>1</sup> Average level and width of average range are based on three years of monthly data: July 1982-June 1985. The seasonal pattern is based on seven years of monthly data. See Appendix B for further explanation.

<sup>2</sup> The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. In its 1983 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level for distillate fuel oil to be 105 million barrels. See Appendix B for further explanation.

Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

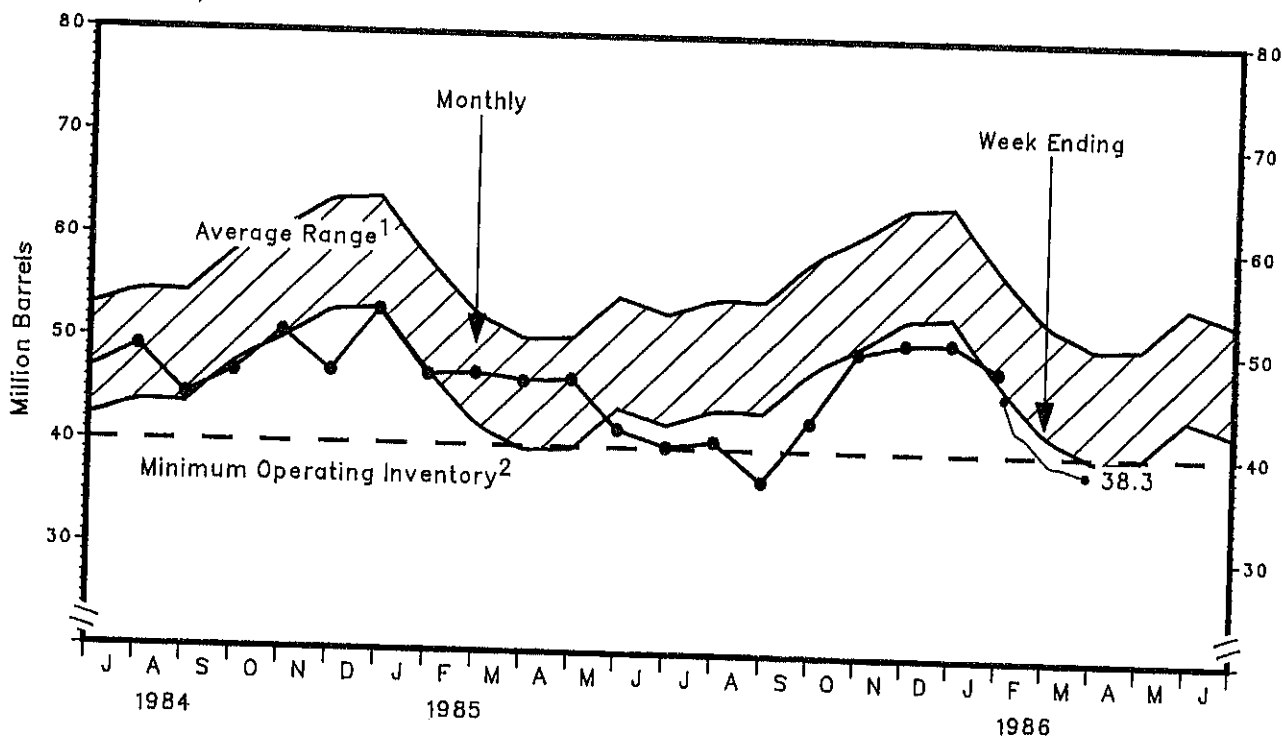
STOCKS OF RESIDUAL FUEL OIL BY PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR DEFENSE DISTRICT  
(Million Barrels)

Year/District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>1984</b>												
Total U.S.	45.1	57.1	47.9	47.4	46.4	46.9	49.2	44.6	46.8	50.8	47.0	53.0
East Coast(PADD 1)	20.4	30.4	24.4	22.7	23.1	22.0	24.7	21.9	25.0	26.8	24.0	28.9
Midwest(PADD 2)	3.7	4.2	4.1	3.6	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.5
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	11.8	12.9	9.9	10.9	10.1	11.2	9.8	9.2	9.8	10.2	10.4	11.2
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6
West Coast(PADD 5)	8.8	9.3	9.0	9.6	8.8	9.6	10.7	9.4	8.1	9.3	8.3	8.7
<b>1985</b>												
Total U.S.	46.8	47.0	46.3	46.6	41.8	40.2	40.8	37.0	42.8	49.6	50.6	50.7
East Coast(PADD 1)	23.4	21.8	21.8	20.8	17.7	17.4	18.5	14.6	19.1	24.7	24.7	23.3
Midwest(PADD 2)	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.8	4.0
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	10.7	11.6	11.0	11.7	11.7	10.7	9.7	9.2	11.9	12.8	12.3	12.6
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
West Coast(PADD 5)	9.1	9.6	9.4	10.0	8.2	7.9	8.7	9.0	7.8	8.7	9.3	10.3
<b>1986</b>												
Total U.S.	48.1											
East Coast(PADD 1)	21.6											
Midwest(PADD 2)	3.8											
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	11.9											
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	0.5											
West Coast(PADD 5)	10.3											
<b>Week Ending:</b>												
<b>1986</b>	<b>02/07</b>	<b>02/14</b>	<b>02/21</b>	<b>02/28</b>	<b>03/07</b>	<b>03/14</b>	<b>03/21</b>	<b>03/28</b>				
Total U.S.	45.6	42.4	41.7	40.4	39.2	39.0	38.6	38.3				
East Coast(PADD 1)	20.1	17.5	17.0	17.1	16.3	16.7	16.1	15.2				
Midwest(PADD 2)	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.2	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.6				
Gulf Coast(PADD 3)	11.3	10.7	10.8	9.9	9.4	8.8	8.8	9.5				
Rocky Mountain(PADD 4)	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4				
West Coast(PADD 5)	9.8	9.7	9.4	8.8	9.7	9.2	9.8	9.6				

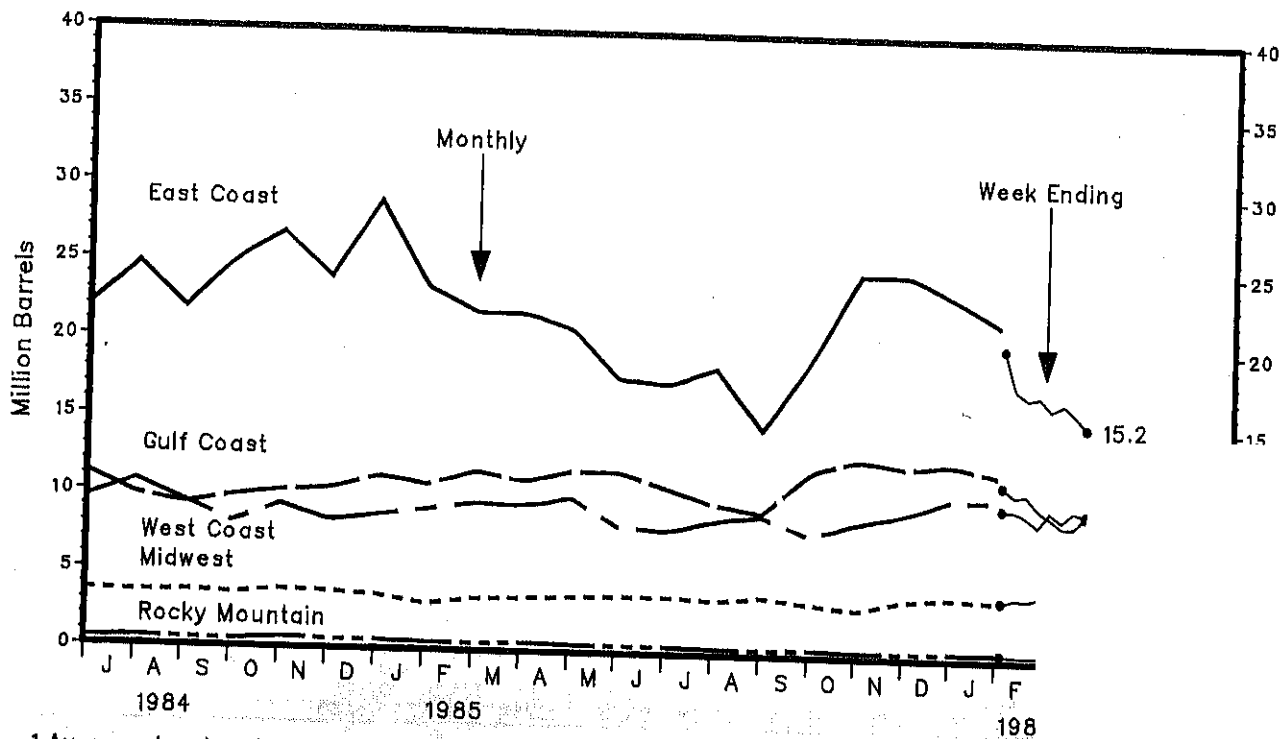
Note: PAD District data may not add to total due to rounding.  
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

# Stocks

Residual Fuel Oil, U.S. Total  
(Million Barrels)



Residual Fuel Oil by Petroleum Administration for Defense District  
(Million Barrels)

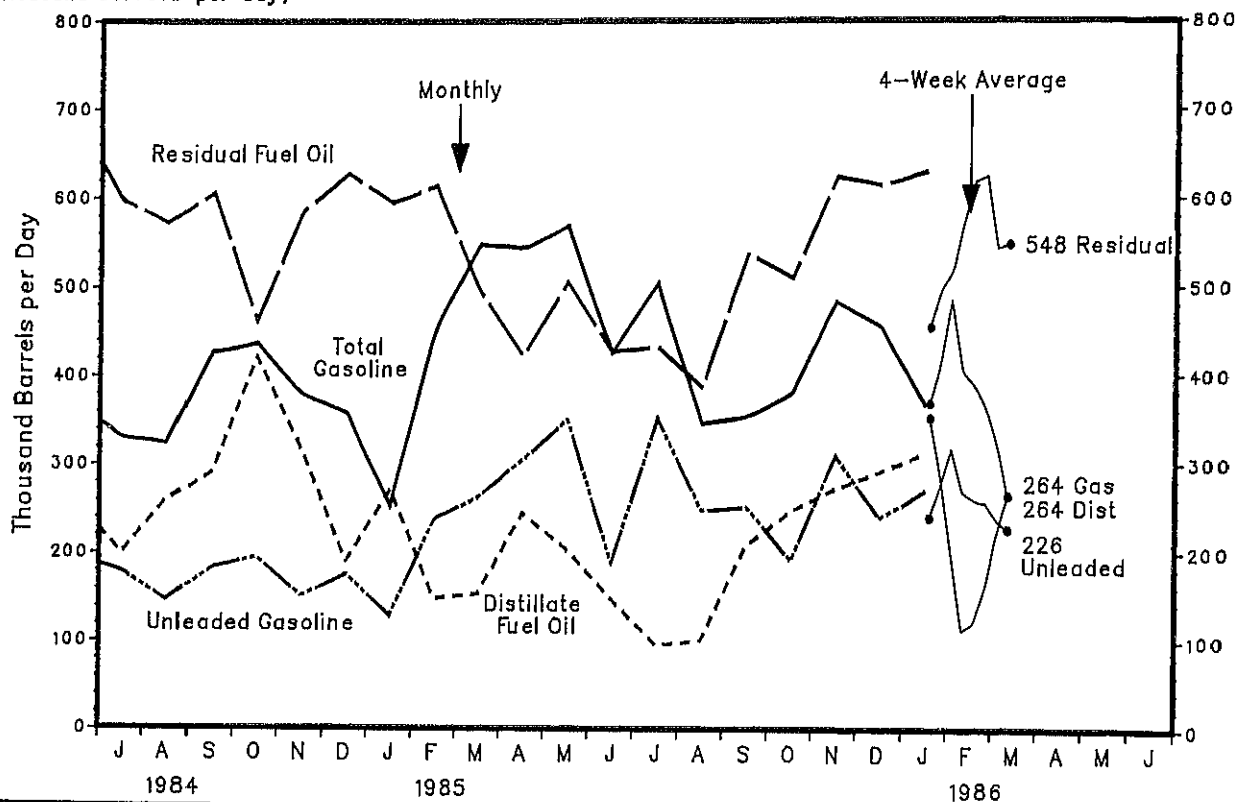


1 Average level and width of average range are based on three years of monthly data July 1982-June 1985. The seasonal pattern is based on seven years of monthly data. See Appendix B for further explanation.

2 The National Petroleum Council (NPC) defines the Minimum Operating Inventory as inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in the defined distribution system. In its 1983 study, the NPC estimated this inventory level residual fuel oil to be 40 million barrels. See Appendix B for further explanation.

Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

IMPORTS OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS BY PRODUCT  
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

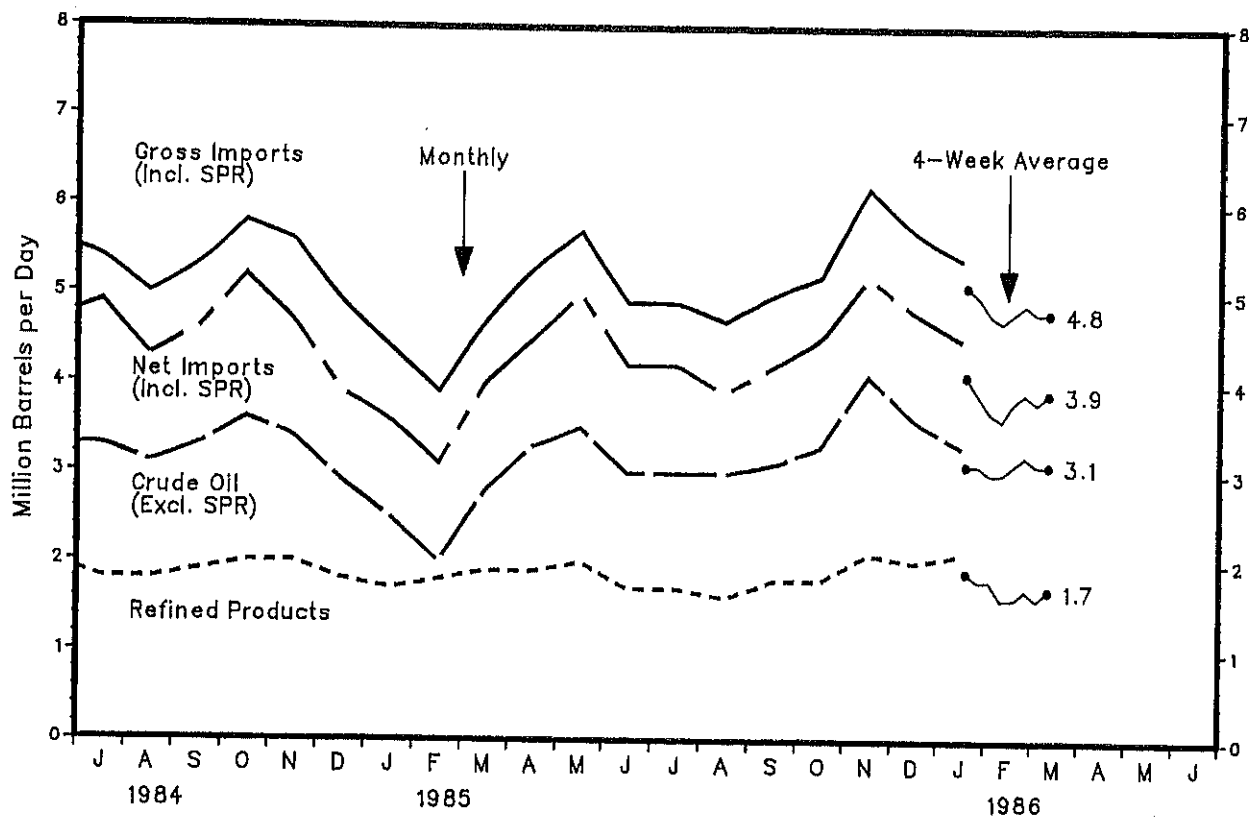


Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>1984</b>												
Total Motor Gasoline	281	358	453	404	465	367	330	323	426	436	378	357
Leaded	98	162	197	178	170	103	68	96	166	113	134	133
Unleaded	133	137	158	140	176	193	179	146	183	195	151	175
Blending Components	50	59	98	85	119	71	83	81	77	128	93	49
Jet Fuel	65	114	49	103	56	52	40	98	33	56	36	39
Distillate Fuel Oil	299	454	115	220	253	256	199	259	291	421	316	190
Residual Fuel Oil	1059	1151	636	651	565	685	597	572	606	461	585	627
Other Petroleum Products <sup>1</sup>	672	665	579	577	698	576	595	543	553	654	688	582
<b>1985</b>												
Total Motor Gasoline	252	454	547	543	568	425	503	345	353	379	483	455
Leaded	75	109	210	170	136	197	75	55	62	131	109	140
Unleaded	128	238	263	305	350	188	351	247	251	191	309	239
Blending Components	48	107	74	68	82	41	77	43	40	56	64	75
Jet Fuel	64	40	46	18	31	35	45	14	35	47	42	31
Distillate Fuel Oil	271	148	153	244	203	147	95	101	208	247	272	291
Residual Fuel Oil	594	614	496	422	505	426	431	386	537	509	623	613
Other Petroleum Products <sup>1</sup>	495	538	640	623	687	669	658	727	631	703	691	660
<b>1986</b>												
Total Motor Gasoline	366											
Leaded	72											
Unleaded	269											
Blending Components	25											
Jet Fuel	27											
Distillate Fuel Oil	312											
Residual Fuel Oil	629											
Other Petroleum Products <sup>1</sup>	722											
<b>Average for Four-Week Period Ending:</b>												
1986	02/07	02/14	02/21	02/28	03/07	03/14	03/21	03/28				
Total Motor Gasoline	369	412	485	404	389	365	324	264				
Leaded	70	76	93	91	85	64	49	9				
Unleaded	240	275	317	269	258	256	237	226				
Blending Components	59	61	75	44	46	45	38	29				
Jet Fuel	55	46	34	34	45	52	64	60				
Distillate Fuel Oil	352	288	204	113	121	156	221	264				
Residual Fuel Oil	455	496	516	573	618	625	543	548				
Other Petroleum Products <sup>1</sup>	639	570	539	499	458	484	477	554				

<sup>1</sup> Includes imports of kerosene, unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases and other oils.  
Note: Detail data may not add to total due to independent rounding.  
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.



**IMPORTS OF CRUDE OIL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS**  
(Million Barrels per Day)



Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>1984</b>												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.4	2.9
SPR	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Refined Products	2.4	2.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8
Gross Imports <sub>1</sub> (Incl. SPR)	5.4	5.7	5.3	5.4	6.0	5.5	5.4	5.0	5.3	5.8	5.6	4.9
Total Exports	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	4.9	5.1	4.5	4.7	5.2	4.6	4.9	4.3	4.6	5.2	4.7	4.0
<b>1985</b>												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	2.5	2.0	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.3		
SPR	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1			
Refined Products	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7			
Gross Imports <sub>1</sub> (Incl. SPR)	4.4	3.9	4.7	5.3	5.7	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9			
Total Exports	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7				
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	3.6	3.1	4.0	4.5	5.0	4.2						
<b>1986</b>												
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	3.3											
SPR	0.1											
Refined Products	2.1											
Gross Imports <sub>1</sub> (Incl. SPR)	5.4											
Total Exports	0.9											
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	4.5											
<b>Average for Four-Week Period Ending:</b>												
<b>1986</b>	<b>02/07</b>	<b>02/14</b>	<b>02/21</b>	<b>02/28</b>	<b>03/</b>							
Crude Oil (Excl. SPR)	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0							
SPR	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0							
Refined Products	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6							
Gross Imports <sub>1</sub> (Incl. SPR)	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7							
Total Exports	E0.9	E1.0	E1.0	E1.0	E1.0							
Net Imports (Incl. SPR)	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6							

E=Estimate based on most recent monthly data available.

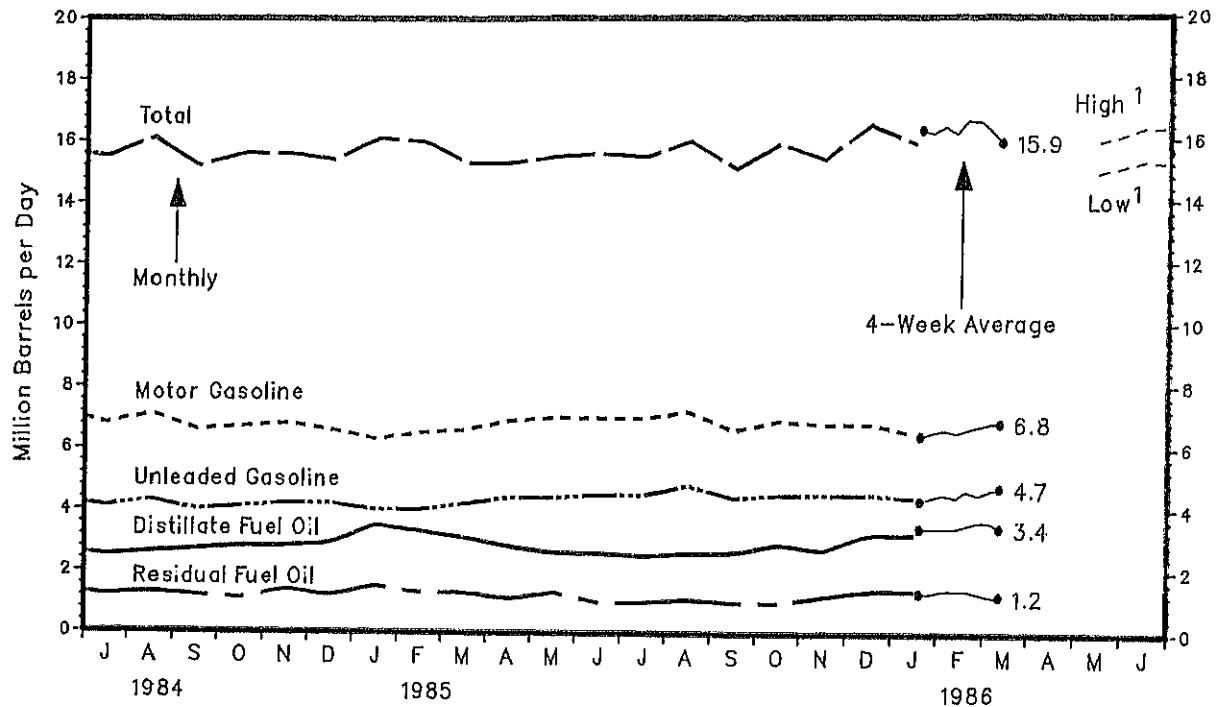
1 Includes exports of crude oil and refined petroleum products except to Canada. Crude oil and petroleum products shipped from the Virgin Islands, and shipments to the Hawaiian Foreign Zone.

Note: Detail data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Weekly Petroleum Status Report/Energy Information Administration

**PETROLEUM PRODUCTS SUPPLIED**  
(Million Barrels per Day)



Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>1984</b>												
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.1	6.8	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.6
Leaded	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4
Unleaded	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2
Jet Fuel	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.5	2.8	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9
Residual Fuel Oil	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2
Other	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.5
Total	16.8	15.4	16.1	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.5	16.1	15.2	15.6	15.6	15.4
<b>1985</b>												
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.2	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.8
Leaded	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2
Unleaded	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5
Jet Fuel	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.5	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.7	3.2
Residual Fuel Oil	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.4
Other	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.8
Total	16.1	16.0	15.3	15.3	15.5	15.6	15.5	16.0	15.1	15.9	15.4	16.5
<b>1986</b>												
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.5											
Leaded	2.1											
Unleaded	4.4											
Jet Fuel	1.3											
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.2											
Residual Fuel Oil	1.4											
Other	3.5											
Total	15.9											

**Average for Four-Week Period Ending:**

1986	02/07	02/14	02/21	02/28	03/07	03/14	03/21	03/28
Finished Motor Gasoline	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8
Leaded	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1
Unleaded	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.7
Jet Fuel	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.4
Residual Fuel Oil	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2
Other	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.2
Total	16.3	16.2	16.4	16.2	16.6	16.6	16.3	15.9

1 Projected. See Appendix C for explanation of derivation of values.  
Note: Detail data may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Weekly Petroleum Status Report/Energy Information Administration

**REFINER ACQUISITION COST OF CRUDE OIL**  
(Dollars per Barrel)

Year/Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1983												
Domestic	30.55	29.16	28.69	28.45	28.68	28.67	28.74	28.58	28.69	28.88	28.76	28.62
Imported	31.40	30.76	28.43	27.95	28.53	29.23	28.76	29.50	29.54	29.67	29.09	29.30
Composite	30.73	29.49	28.64	28.33	28.64	28.85	28.75	28.88	28.97	29.14	28.85	28.83
1984												
Domestic	28.62	28.76	28.75	28.63	28.65	28.58	28.70	28.59	28.56	28.46	28.10	27.95
Imported	28.80	28.91	28.95	29.11	29.26	29.19	29.00	28.92	28.70	28.79	28.74	28.02
Composite	28.67	28.81	28.81	28.77	28.83	28.77	28.79	28.69	28.60	28.56	28.30	27.97
1985												
Domestic	26.89	26.39	26.61	26.79	26.90	26.50	26.67	26.45	26.39	26.59	26.72	26.91
Imported	27.51	27.05	27.23	27.61	27.62	27.27	26.46	26.62	26.59	26.80	27.12	26.60
Composite	27.02	26.53	26.77	27.04	27.11	26.69	26.61	26.50	26.44	26.65	26.85	26.82
1986												
Domestic	P25.94											
Imported	P25.00											
Composite	P25.67											

**AVERAGE RETAIL SELLING PRICES**  
**MOTOR GASOLINE AND RESIDENTIAL HEATING OIL**  
(Cents per Gallon, Including Taxes)

Year/Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1983												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular	114.6	109.9	106.4	113.1	117.7	119.7	120.7	120.3	118.9	117.2	115.6	114.6
Unleaded Premium	137.6	133.8	130.8	136.0	139.7	141.1	142.1	141.9	141.0	139.5	138.4	137.6
Unleaded Regular	122.8	118.7	115.1	121.5	125.9	127.7	128.8	128.5	127.4	125.5	124.1	123.1
All-Types	121.3	117.0	113.5	119.8	124.3	126.1	127.2	126.9	125.7	123.9	122.4	121.5
Residential Heating Oil <sup>1</sup>	115.0	111.6	105.1	103.5	104.8	106.0	105.0	104.9	105.7	106.0	106.0	106.7
1984												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular	113.1	112.5	112.5	114.5	115.4	114.7	112.9	111.6	112.0	112.7	112.4	110.9
Unleaded Premium	136.9	136.1	136.2	137.5	138.0	137.7	137.0	135.5	136.0	136.5	136.4	135.4
Unleaded Regular	121.6	120.9	121.0	122.7	123.6	122.9	121.2	119.6	120.3	120.9	120.7	119.3
All-Types	120.0	119.3	119.4	121.1	122.1	121.4	119.7	118.4	118.9	119.5	119.3	117.9
Residential Heating Oil <sup>1</sup>	112.0	116.9	111.3	109.8	108.4	107.2	104.8	103.3	103.6	104.9	105.3	104.8
1985												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular	106.0	104.1	107.1	111.9	114.4	115.3	115.4	114.3	112.9	111.7	112.3	112.3
Unleaded Premium	130.4	129.0	131.0	134.0	136.0	137.1	136.7	135.9	134.9	134.2	133.9	134.4
Unleaded Regular	114.8	113.1	115.9	120.5	123.1	124.1	124.2	122.9	121.6	120.4	120.7	120.8
All-Types	114.5	112.8	115.5	119.9	122.3	123.3	123.3	122.2	120.9	119.8	120.1	120.3
Residential Heating Oil <sup>1</sup>	104.9	105.3	105.0	105.0	103.5							
1986												
Motor Gasoline												
Leaded Regular	110.7	103.4										
Unleaded Premium	133.6	128.2										
Unleaded Regular	119.4	112.0										
All-Types	119.0	111.9										
Residential Heating Oil <sup>1</sup>	P106.4	NA										

P=Preliminary

NA=Not Available

<sup>1</sup> Residential heating oil prices do not include taxes.

Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

**WORLD CRUDE OIL PRICES<sup>1</sup>**  
(Dollars per Barrel)

Country	Type of Crude/ API Gravity	Current Price	In Effect 1 Jan 86	In Effect 1 Jan 85	In Effect 1 Jan 84	In Effect 1 Jan 83	In Effect 1 Jan 82	In Effect 1 Jan 81	In Effect 31 Dec 78
<b>OPEC</b>									
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Light 34°	15.60 <sup>2</sup>	28.00	29.00	29.00	34.00	34.00	32.00	12.70
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Medium 31°	15.17 <sup>2</sup>	27.20	27.65	27.40	32.40	32.40	31.45	12.32
Saudi Arabia	Arabian Heavy 27°	14.04 <sup>2</sup>	26.00	26.50	26.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	12.02
Abu Dhabi	Murban 39°	16.65	28.15	29.31	29.56	34.56	35.50	36.56	13.26
Dubai	Fateh 32°	10.65	26.80	28.86	28.86	33.86	33.86	35.93	12.64
Qatar	Dukhan 40°	11.10 <sup>2</sup>	28.10	29.24	29.49	34.49	35.45	37.42	13.19
Iran	Iranian Light 34°	15.46 <sup>2</sup>	28.05	28.00	28.00	31.20	34.20	37.00	13.45
Iran	Iranian Heavy 31°	14.94 <sup>2</sup>	27.35	27.10	27.10	29.30	32.30	34.00	12.49
Iraq	Kirkuk Blend 36°	12.80	28.18	29.83	29.83	34.83	34.93	37.50	13.17
Kuwait	Kuwait Blend 31°	10.20 <sup>2</sup>	27.10	27.55	27.30	32.30	32.30	35.50	12.22
Neutral Zone	Khafji 28°	14.04 <sup>2</sup>	26.03	26.53	26.03	31.03	31.03	35.20	12.03
Algeria	Saharan Blend 44°	16.91 <sup>2</sup>	29.50	30.50	30.50	35.50	37.00	40.00	14.10
Nigeria	Bonny Light 37°	16.79 <sup>2</sup>	28.65	28.00	30.00	35.50	36.50	40.00	15.12
Nigeria	Forcados 31°	16.98 <sup>2</sup>	28.05	27.50	29.00	34.50	36.00	39.80	13.70
Libya	Es Sider 37°	12.50	30.15	30.15	30.15	35.10	36.50	40.78	13.68
Indonesia	Minas 34°	12.10	28.53	29.53	29.53	34.53	35.00	35.00	13.55
Venezuela	Oficina 34°	NR	28.80	31.09	31.09	37.06	37.06	38.06	13.99
Venezuela	Tia Juana 26°	NR	27.10	27.88	27.88	32.88	32.88	32.88	12.72
Venezuela	Bachaquero 17°	11.05	23.10	25.50	25.00	25.29	27.79	27.95	11.38
Gabon	Mandji 30°	11.00	27.50	29.00	29.00	34.00	34.00	35.00	12.59
Ecuador	Oriente 30°	10.66	26.15	27.50	27.50	32.50	34.25	40.06	12.35
Total OPEC <sup>4</sup>	NA	14.03	27.81	28.43	28.59	33.54	34.13	34.82	13.03
<b>Non-OPEC</b>									
United Kingdom	Brent Blend 38°	11.60	26.00	28.65	30.00	33.50	36.60	39.25	NA
Norway	Ekofisk Blend 42°	12.55	26.61	28.50	30.25	34.25	37.25	40.00	14.20
Mexico	Isthmus 33°	13.05	26.21	29.00	29.00	32.50	35.00	38.50	13.10
Mexico	Maya 22°	11.31	21.93	25.50	25.00	25.50	26.50	34.50	NA
Egypt	Suez Blend 33°	14.00	26.70	28.00	28.00	31.00	34.00	40.50	12.81
Oman	Oman 34°	15.80	27.35	29.00	29.00	34.00	35.00	37.50	13.06
Malaysia	Miri 32°	16.45	27.25	29.85	29.85	35.60	36.50	41.30	14.30
Brunei	Seria Light 37°	16.50	28.35	29.60	30.10	35.10	36.10	40.35	14.15
U.S.S.R.	Export Blend <sup>6</sup> 32°	15.50	28.15	28.00	28.60	31.20	35.49	39.25	13.20
China	Daqing 33°	16.00	25.95	28.45	28.70	33.70	34.90	34.63	13.73
Total Non-OPEC <sup>4</sup>	NA	13.46	26.14	28.16	28.65	31.72	34.35	38.54	13.44
Total World <sup>4</sup>	NA	13.81	27.10	28.33	28.61	33.00	34.18	35.49	13.08
United States <sup>7</sup>	NA	12.77	25.64	27.95	28.44	32.51	34.15	36.69	13.38

NA=Not Applicable. NR=No Representative Price Available.

<sup>1</sup> Primarily official sales prices through January 1, 1986. Since the beginning of 1986, the data represent estimated contract prices based on government-stated prices, netback deals, and spot market quotations; FOB at the foreign port of lading except where noted; 30 day payment plan except where noted. See Appendix D for calculation of world oil prices.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated netback price for feeder crudes to a Rotterdam cracking refinery. The netback price is an estimated price equal to the gross product value of Rotterdam spot cargo prices minus an estimate of refining costs and transportation costs.

<sup>3</sup> Also called Sumatra Light.

<sup>4</sup> Average prices (FOB) weighted by estimated export volume.

<sup>5</sup> On 60 days credit.

<sup>6</sup> Price (CIF) to Northwest Europe; also called Urals.

<sup>7</sup> Average prices (FOB) weighted by estimated import volume.

Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

**Notice:**  
As of 03/11/86 the  
procedure for  
calculating World  
Crude Oil Prices was  
changed. See footnote  
1 below.

Month	Price (\$)
Jan 1984	28.75
Feb 1984	28.75
Mar 1984	28.75
Apr 1984	28.75
May 1984	28.75
Jun 1984	28.75
Jul 1984	28.75
Aug 1984	28.75
Sep 1984	28.75
Oct 1984	28.50
Nov 1984	28.50
Dec 1984	28.50
Jan 1985	28.50
Feb 1985	28.25
Mar 1985	28.00
Apr 1985	27.75
May 1985	27.50
Jun 1985	27.00
Jul 1985	24.50

Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

As Of 04/01/86 Weekly Petroleum Status Report/Er

SPOT MARKET PRODUCT PRICES<sup>1</sup>  
(Dollars per Barrel)

	Motor Gasoline		Gasoil/Heating Oil <sup>2</sup>		Residual Fuel Oil <sup>3</sup>	
	Rotterdam (98 Octane)	N.Y. <sup>4</sup> (89 Octane)	Rotterdam (0.3% Sulfur)	N.Y. <sup>5</sup> (0.2% Sulfur)	Rotterdam (1% Sulfur)	N.Y. <sup>4</sup> (1% Sulfur)
1985 Feb 15	28.42	31.29	34.04	31.92	29.20	29.50
22	29.01	31.84	34.04	32.24	28.97	29.50
Mar 1	28.78	31.50	31.43	32.34	27.62	29.50
8	28.83	31.61	32.37	32.76	26.42	28.65
15	29.42	31.61	32.10	33.12	26.42	27.35
22	30.48	33.60	32.10	35.81	24.62	27.00
29	30.59	33.71	32.50	35.39	25.30	26.75
Apr 5	31.94	34.65	32.10	34.13	25.37	26.65
12	33.35	34.65	31.56	32.97	25.30	26.25
19	33.24	34.23	30.83	32.66	25.08	26.00
26	33.00	34.34	31.03	32.66	23.94	25.75
May 3	33.35	34.02	29.69	31.61	23.50	25.00
10	33.35	34.65	28.69	30.77	21.40	23.85
17	34.29	34.65	29.16	30.24	21.40	21.75
24	34.17	34.34	29.42	30.03	21.25	22.00
31	33.59	34.76	29.36	30.14	21.40	22.00
Jun 7	33.24	34.02	28.55	29.51	21.40	22.00
14	33.00	34.13	28.95	29.61	21.40	23.50
21	32.94	34.13	29.49	29.51	21.85	23.10
28	32.94	33.81	29.02	29.30	21.39	23.25
Jul 5	Not available.					
12	33.47	33.81	29.76	28.77	21.55	23.00
19	33.59	34.86	29.69	28.81	21.55	22.75
26	33.35	33.81	29.96	28.56	21.55	22.25
Aug 2	32.77	32.40	29.83	29.08	21.55	22.00
9	32.77	31.64	29.83	29.97	21.55	22.10
16	32.77	31.61	29.83	30.87	21.55	23.00
23	31.24	32.87	32.51	31.02	23.27	23.75
30	31.13	32.13	33.31	31.82	23.27	25.25
Sep 6	31.24	32.55	33.71	33.33	23.35	25.25
13	31.54	32.34	33.11	32.97	23.57	25.00
20	31.54	32.13	33.85	32.87	23.27	25.50
27	32.24	33.08	35.05	34.44	23.57	25.50
Oct 4	33.76	32.76	36.52	35.22	23.57	24.50
11	32.59	32.76	33.78	33.85	23.57	24.00
18	32.30	35.07	35.12	34.76	22.82	23.50
25	32.30	33.73	35.05	35.74	22.82	23.50
Nov 1	31.88	33.51	36.26	36.64	22.37	23.25
8	32.12	33.81	36.12	36.33	22.52	23.75
15	32.12	34.96	37.06	36.68	23.27	24.25
22	32.29	33.39	38.20	36.89	23.27	25.50
29	30.12	34.08	38.13	37.21	23.27	25.00
Dec 6	32.12	32.55	35.15	35.80	24.02	25.00
13	30.07	30.93	31.90	33.60	21.62	24.25
20	30.07	28.79	32.30	33.91	21.62	24.25
27	Not available.					
1986 Jan 3	30.07	29.19	32.57	32.44	22.22	24.50
10	29.13	29.08	30.96	30.87	23.42	24.50
17	27.84	28.66	27.27	27.82	21.39	23.00
24	25.26	26.14	23.72	24.78	17.64	21.15
31	24.67	26.35	26.94	24.99	17.64	17.50
Feb 7	23.85	21.42	26.00	21.52	14.63	15.50
14	21.62	20.51	25.26	22.36	14.41	16.00
21	20.39	19.40	27.47	22.15	14.71	16.25
28	19.22	19.02	26.80	23.45	15.46	17.05
Mar 7	19.22	17.22	23.45	26.46	14.48	16.25
14	17.99	17.85	26.00	24.36	14.48	15.05
21	17.99	19.32	24.66	24.99	14.48	16.00
28	18.22	18.90	21.91	21.00	13.66	15.45

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix E for explanation of spot market product prices.

<sup>2</sup> Refers to No. 2 Heating Oil.

<sup>3</sup> Refers to No. 6 Oil.

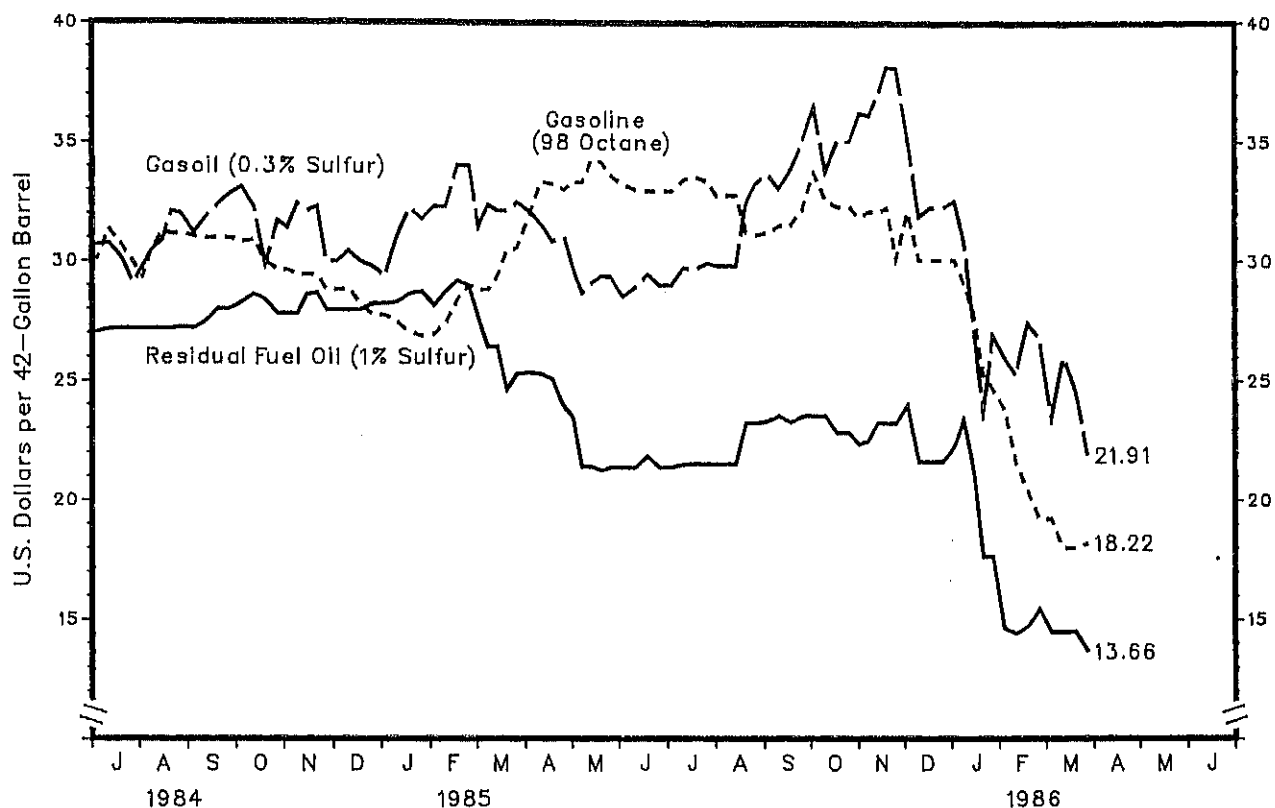
<sup>4</sup> East Coast Cargoes.

<sup>5</sup> New York Harbor Reseller Barge Prices.

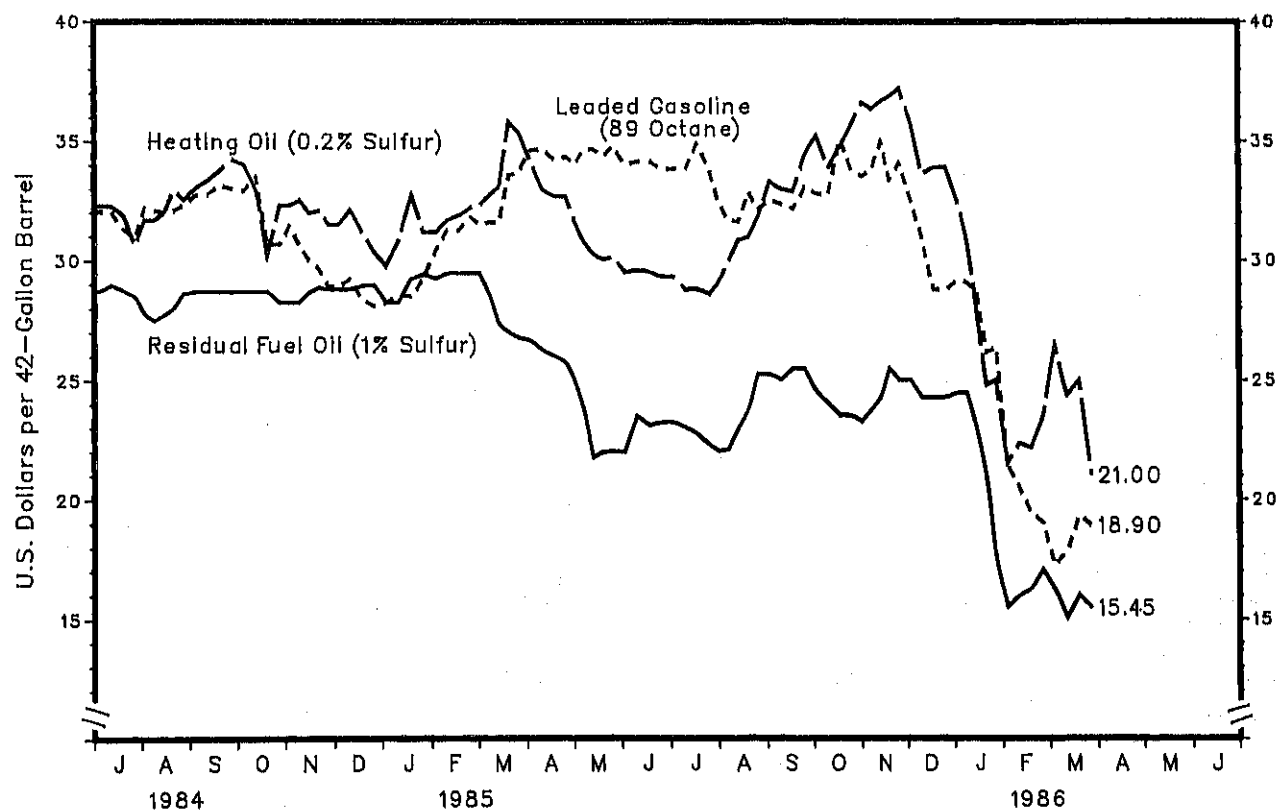
Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

# Spot Market Product Prices

Rotterdam Market  
(Dollars per Barrel)



New York Market  
(Dollars per Barrel)



Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Week Ending 03/28/86 Weekly Petroleum Status Report/Energy Information Administration

## WEATHER SUMMARY

(Population Weighted Heating Degree Days<sup>1</sup>)

Weather data reported in the Weekly Petroleum Status Report are now taken directly from a computerized system implemented by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce.

The weather for the nation, as measured by population-weighted heating degree-days from July 1, 1985 through March 29, 1986, has been 2 percent warmer than normal and 1 percent warmer than last year.

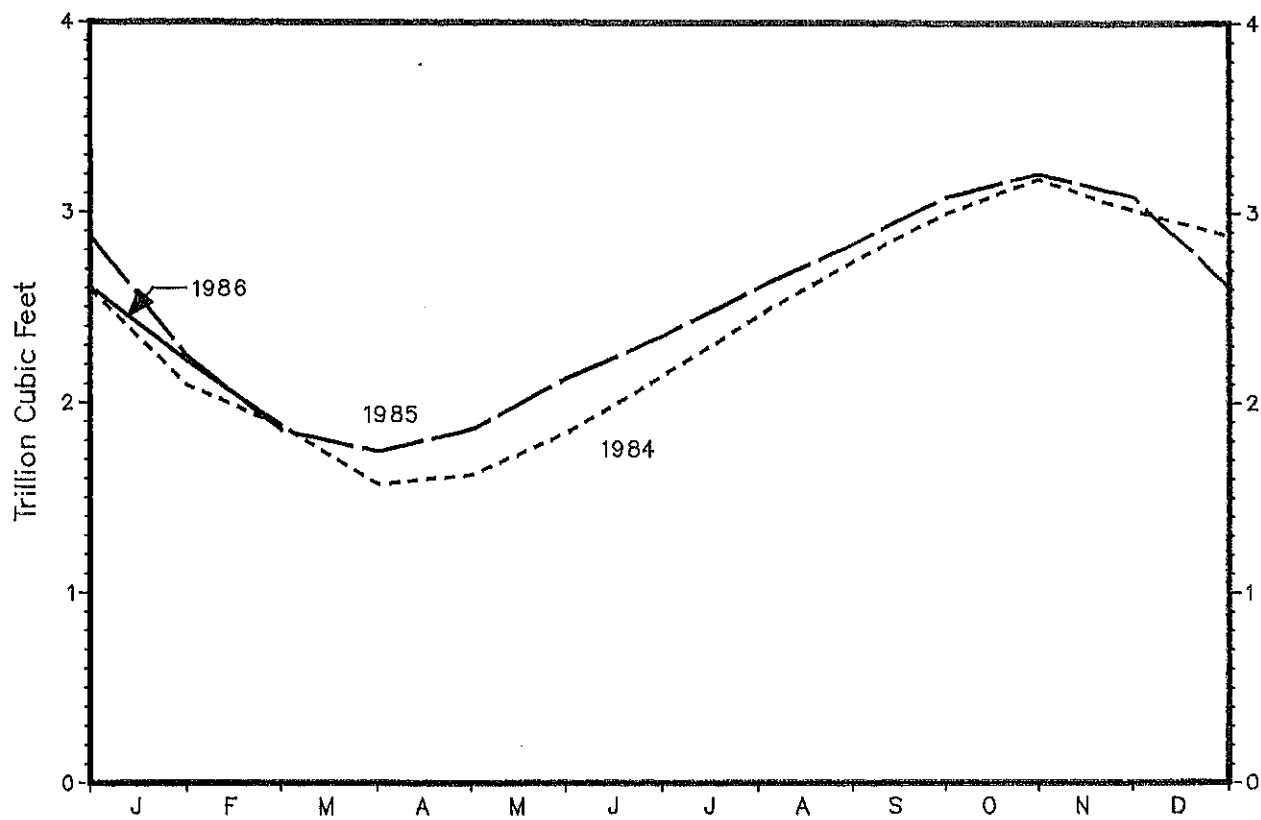
## U.S. TOTAL HEATING DEGREE DAYS (Population Weighted) and by CITY

	1985-1986 This Year	1984-1985 Last Year	Normal	Percent Change	
				This Year vs. Last Year	This Year vs. Normal
July 1 - June 30		4,533	4,689	--	--
July 1 - March 29	4,025	4,053	4,118	-1	-2
Cities					
Albuquerque	3,454	4,164	4,001	-17	-14
Amarillo	3,718	3,891	3,837	-4	-3
Asheville	3,628	3,753	3,845	-3	-6
Atlanta	2,380	2,554	2,829	-7	-16
Billings	6,091	6,669	6,119	-9	0
Boise	5,757	6,175	4,933	-7	17
Boston	4,812	4,784	4,818	1	0
Buffalo	5,635	5,638	5,820	0	-3
Cheyenne	5,866	6,594	6,021	-11	-3
Chicago	6,021	5,922	5,661	2	6
Cincinnati	4,471	4,457	4,708	0	-5
Cleveland	5,295	5,291	5,360	0	-1
Columbia, SC	2,293	2,412	2,506	-5	-8
Denver	4,884	5,439	5,113	-10	-4
Des Moines	6,276	5,812	5,900	8	6
Detroit	5,738	5,550	5,716	3	0
Fargo	8,495	7,938	8,198	7	4
Hartford	5,395	5,166	5,426	4	-1
Houston	1,164	1,469	1,511	-21	-23
Jacksonville	1,246	1,266	1,379	-2	-10
Kansas City	4,963	4,959	4,809	0	3
Las Vegas	1,717	2,512	2,365	-32	-27
Los Angeles	856	1,316	1,251	-35	-32
Memphis	2,672	2,808	3,038	-5	-12
Miami	237	232	198	2	20
Milwaukee	6,264	6,010	6,248	4	0
Minneapolis	7,555	6,973	7,100	8	6
Montgomery	1,967	1,843	2,185	7	-10
New York	4,118	3,941	4,334	4	-5
Oklahoma City	3,213	3,541	3,486	-9	-8
Omaha	5,945	5,583	5,616	6	6
Philadelphia	4,181	4,162	4,421	0	-5
Phoenix	754	1,109	1,382	-32	-45
Pittsburgh	4,944	4,968	5,231	0	-5
Portland, ME	5,954	6,016	6,294	-1	-5
Providence	4,863	4,819	5,080	1	-4
Raleigh	2,939	3,114	3,275	-6	-10
Richmond	3,330	3,396	3,644	-2	-9
St. Louis	4,204	4,338	4,507	-3	-7
Salem, OR	4,067	4,337	3,985	-6	2
Salt Lake City	4,742	5,354	5,014	-11	-5
San Francisco	2,030	2,403	2,467	-16	-18
Seattle	4,086	4,364	4,112	-6	-1
Shreveport	1,868	1,982	2,179	-6	-14
Washington, DC	3,654	3,607	3,770	1	-3

<sup>1</sup> See Glossary.



**NATURAL GAS IN UNDERGROUND STORAGE**  
(Trillion Cubic Feet)



**Working Gas<sup>1</sup>**

	1984	1985	1986
January 31	2.091	2.242	2.213
February 28	1.876	1.853	P1.876
March 31	1.572	1.743	
April 30	1.620	1.859	
May 31	1.843	2.129	
June 30	2.141	2.351	
July 31	2.456	2.605	
August 31	2.739	2.832	
September 30	2.996	3.082	
October 31	3.177	3.207	
November 30	3.017	3.087	
December 31	2.878	2.609	

P=Preliminary

<sup>1</sup> Working Gas: Gas available for withdrawal.

Source: See Sources Section of this publication.

Weekly Estimates  
(Thousand Barrels per Day Except Where Noted)

Crude Oil Production	02/28/86	03/07/86	03/14/86	03/21/86	03/28/86
Domestic Production.....	E8,939.0	E8,939.0	E8,939.0	E8,939.0	E8,939.0
<b>Inputs and Utilizations</b>					
Crude Oil Input.....	11,925.0	11,624.0	11,552.0	11,481.0	11,592.0
Gross Inputs.....	12,011.0	11,706.0	11,671.0	11,675.0	11,804.0
East Coast (PADD 1).....	1,061.0	1,068.0	1,072.0	1,061.0	1,061.0
Midwest (PADD 2).....	2,604.0	2,581.0	2,654.0	2,689.0	2,690.0
Gulf Coast (PADD 3).....	5,651.0	5,448.0	5,305.0	5,264.0	5,302.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4).....	373.0	376.0	366.0	345.0	387.0
West Coast (PADD 5).....	2,322.0	2,233.0	2,274.0	2,316.0	2,364.0
Operable Capacity (Million Barrels per Day).....	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7
Percent Utilization.....	76.6	74.6	74.4	74.5	75.3
<b>Production by Product</b>					
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	6,483.0	5,971.0	6,091.0	5,882.0	5,998.0
Leaded Gasoline.....	1,946.0	1,974.0	1,980.0	1,809.0	1,916.0
East Coast (PADD 1).....	136.0	165.0	127.0	129.0	132.0
Midwest (PADD 2).....	573.0	552.0	578.0	474.0	570.0
Gulf Coast (PADD 3).....	852.0	850.0	859.0	773.0	772.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4).....	88.0	79.0	107.0	68.0	112.0
West Coast (PADD 5).....	297.0	328.0	309.0	365.0	330.0
Unleaded Gasoline.....	4,537.0	3,997.0	4,111.0	4,073.0	4,082.0
East Coast (PADD 1).....	460.0	423.0	451.0	432.0	414.0
Midwest (PADD 2).....	1,031.0	961.0	1,010.0	1,027.0	1,062.0
Gulf Coast (PADD 3).....	2,177.0	1,835.0	1,839.0	1,822.0	1,833.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4).....	103.0	92.0	108.0	114.0	106.0
West Coast (PADD 5).....	766.0	686.0	703.0	678.0	667.0
Jet Fuel.....	1,459.0	1,301.0	1,452.0	1,358.0	1,342.0
Naphtha-Type.....	219.0	164.0	164.0	204.0	211.0
Kerosene-Type.....	1,241.0	1,137.0	1,288.0	1,154.0	1,131.0
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	2,476.0	2,486.0	2,564.0	2,685.0	2,806.0
East Coast (PADD 1).....	272.0	253.0	322.0	330.0	361.0
Midwest (PADD 2).....	526.0	565.0	532.0	608.0	660.0
Gulf Coast (PADD 3).....	1,170.0	1,192.0	1,247.0	1,263.0	1,285.0
Rocky Mountain (PADD 4).....	97.0	94.0	86.0	89.0	98.0
West Coast (PADD 5).....	411.0	382.0	377.0	395.0	402.0
Fuel Oil.....	771.0	736.0	872.0	760.0	812.0
Oil incl SPR.....	3,520.0	3,213.0	3,358.0	2,559.0	3,302.0
Imports.....	3,472.0	3,109.0	3,358.0	2,501.0	3,245.0
Gasoline.....	408.0	299.0	196.0	237.0	208.0
Leaded.....	161.0	23.0	1.0	9.0	4.0
Unleaded.....	247.0	276.0	195.0	228.0	204.0
Diesels.....	112.0	7.0	5.0	26.0	78.0
Other.....	53.0	72.0	80.0	52.0	35.0
Imports.....	0.0	40.0	0.0	45.0	0.0
Other.....	53.0	32.0	80.0	7.0	35.0
Imports.....	86.0	260.0	207.0	332.0	255.0
Other.....	686.0	602.0	710.0	173.0	706.0
Imports.....	471.0	327.0	680.0	430.0	777.0
Imports.....	1,817.0	1,568.0	1,877.0	1,250.0	2,059.0
Imports.....	E999.0	E925.0	E925.0	E925.0	E853.0
Imports.....	E197.0	E197.0	E197.0	E197.0	E159.0
Imports.....	E802.0	E728.0	E728.0	E728.0	E694.0
Imports.....	6,487.0	7,119.0	6,587.0	7,033.0	6,389.0
Imports.....	2,186.0	2,084.0	2,192.0	2,168.0	2,011.0
Imports.....	4,301.0	5,035.0	4,395.0	4,865.0	4,378.0
Imports.....	1,514.0	1,287.0	1,227.0	1,304.0	1,385.0
Imports.....	214.0	299.0	197.0	198.0	253.0
Imports.....	1,300.0	988.0	1,030.0	1,106.0	1,132.0
Imports.....	3,766.0	3,465.0	3,825.0	3,272.0	3,032.0
Imports.....	1,398.0	1,254.0	1,368.0	740.0	1,351.0
Imports.....	3,450.0	3,304.0	3,705.0	3,070.0	2,689.0
Imports.....	16,615.0	16,428.0	16,713.0	15,418.0	14,848.0

on monthly data.

dependent rounding, individual product detail may not add to total.

es Section of this publication.

## Appendix A

### EIA WEEKLY DATA: SURVEY DESIGN AND ESTIMATION METHODS

The Weekly Petroleum Reporting System (WPRS) comprises five surveys: the "Weekly Refinery Report" (EIA-800); the "Weekly Bulk Terminal Report" (EIA-801); the "Weekly Product Pipeline Report" (EIA-802); the "Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA-803); and the "Weekly Imports Report" (EIA-804). The EIA weekly reporting system, as part of the Petroleum Supply Reporting System, was designed to collect data similar to those collected monthly. In the WPRS, selected petroleum companies report weekly data to EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On the Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the published weekly totals.

#### Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly in the WPRS was selected from the universe of companies that report monthly. All sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The EIA-800 sample frame includes all petroleum refineries in the United States and its territories, industrial facilities that have crude oil distillation capacity and produce some refined petroleum products, and bulk terminals that blend motor gasoline. The EIA-801 sample frame includes all bulk terminal facilities in the United States and its territories that have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. The EIA-802 sample frame includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the United States and its territories that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that transport only natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA-802 frame. Only those pipeline companies which transport products covered in the weekly survey are included. The EIA-803 sample frame consists of all companies which carry or store crude oil of 1,000 barrels or more. Included are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water. The EIA-804 sample frame includes all importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States.

#### Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for each item and each geographic region for which weekly data are published.

	Refiners (Refineries)	Bulk Terminals	Product Pipelines	Crude Oil Stock Holders	Importers
Weekly Form	EIA-800	EIA-801	EIA-802	EIA-803	EIA-804
Monthly Frame Size	152(256)	318	89	181	1413
Weekly Sample Size	60(156)	72	50	87	86

#### Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. All canvassed firms must file by 5:00 p.m. on the Monday following the close of the report week, 7 a.m. Friday. During the processing week, company corrections of the prior week's data are also entered.

#### Estimation and Imputation

After the company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, explicit imputation is done for companies which have not yet responded. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent weekly reported values for this specific company. The imputed values are treated like reported values in the estimation procedure, which calculates ratio estimates of the weekly totals. First, the current week's data for a given product reported by companies in a geographic region are summed. (Call this weekly sum,  $W_t$ ). Next, the most recent month's data for the product reported by those same companies are summed. (Call this monthly sum,  $M_s$ ). Finally, let  $M_t$  be the sum of most recent month's data for the product as reported by all companies. Then, the current week's ratio estimate for that product for all companies,  $W_t$ , is given by:

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} \cdot W_s$$

This procedure is used directly to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production. To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of total weekly imports is the product of the smoothed ratio and the sum of the weekly reported values and imputed values. Imports of other oils include an adjustment from Census data for unlicensed products because of coverage differences between the monthly imports data and Census data.

## Response Rates

The response rate as of the day after the filing deadline is about 80 percent for the EIA-800; 75 percent for the EIA-801; 95 percent for the EIA-802; 80 percent for the EIA-803 and greater than 95 percent for the EIA-804. However, more forms are received the next day, bringing the final response rates up. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. Nearly all of the major companies report on time. The nonresponse rate for the published estimates is usually between 2 percent and 5 percent.

## Appendix B

### INTERPRETATION AND DERIVATION OF AVERAGE INVENTORY LEVELS

The national inventory (stocks) graphs for total petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and with judgments of critical levels. Methods used in developing the average inventory levels and minimum operating levels are described below.

#### Average Inventory Levels

The charts displaying inventory levels of crude oil and petroleum products (p.7), crude oil (p.7), motor gasoline (p.9), distillate fuel oil (p.11), and residual fuel oil (p.13) provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an "average range" from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every six months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only annual variation from the data. Thus, deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors were derived using monthly data from 1978-1984.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January-December or July-June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36-months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the "average range" is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the "average range" is twice the standard deviation. The values of the upper and lower curves are presented in the table below.

Values of Average Ranges in Inventory Graphs  
(Millions of Barrels)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Lower Range												
Total Petroleum	1064.6	1049.2	1021.8	1022.5	1035.1	1044.4	1063.8	1077.1	1090.9	1097.5	1104.9	1070.9
Crude Oil	339.1	340.0	341.0	345.3	344.1	341.9	335.7	334.8	331.3	338.9	338.0	331.0
Motor Gasoline	237.2	238.5	233.8	223.7	217.1	214.8	214.6	211.5	214.0	209.2	214.8	221.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	126.2	114.0	95.3	88.4	94.6	107.0	125.4	140.4	152.9	157.6	161.0	148.6
Residual Fuel Oil	47.0	42.0	39.7	39.8	43.8	42.3	43.8	43.7	47.7	50.0	52.9	53.2
Upper Range												
Total Petroleum	1116.9	1101.5	1074.0	1074.7	1087.3	1096.7	1116.0	1129.3	1143.2	1149.7	1157.2	1123.1
Crude Oil	354.4	355.4	356.4	360.6	359.4	357.2	351.0	350.2	346.6	354.2	353.3	346.4
Motor Gasoline	259.1	260.4	255.7	245.6	239.0	236.8	236.6	233.4	235.9	231.1	236.8	242.9
Distillate Fuel Oil	145.0	132.8	114.1	107.2	113.4	125.8	144.2	159.2	171.7	176.4	179.8	167.4
Residual Fuel Oil	57.8	52.8	50.4	50.6	54.6	53.1	54.6	54.4	58.5	60.8	63.6	64.0

#### Minimum Operating Inventories

The lines labeled "Minimum Operating Inventory" (MOI) on the stocks graphs for crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil represent estimates of those inventory levels made by the National Petroleum Council (NPC) and published in November 1983 in "Petroleum Inventories and Storage Capacity -- An Interim Report." The NPC defines the MOI as the inventory level below which operating problems and shortages would begin to appear in a defined distribution system. The NPC report presents the findings of a study which was directed by the NPC's Committee on Petroleum Inventories and Storage Capacity. MOI estimates presented in

the report were developed by consensus through a decision-making process that relied on the judgement of Committee members based on their operating experience, on historical inventory trends, and on the results of an NPC survey of companies that provide primary inventory data to the Energy Information Administration. The estimated values are: Crude oil -- 285 million barrels; motor gasoline -- 200 million barrels; distillate fuel oil -- 105 million barrels; and residual fuel oil -- 40 million barrels.

The NPC did not develop a minimum operating inventory level for total petroleum stocks. The line labeled "observed minimum" on the "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, U.S. Total" graph is the lowest inventory level observed during the most recent 36-month period as published in the Petroleum Supply Monthly.

#### Appendix C

##### PROJECTION FROM THE SHORT-TERM ENERGY OUTLOOK, JANUARY 1986

The projections of "high" and "low" total petroleum demand, shown in the WPSR as total product supplied, are from the Office of Energy Markets and End Use, Short-Term Energy Outlook (Outlook), January 1986. The three forecast cases presented in this edition of the Outlook, with projections for 1986 through mid-1987, are based on different assumptions about the growth of the U.S. economy and the associated price of imported crude oil to U.S. refiners.

In the high economic growth case:

- One year growth in the real Gross National Product (GNP) is projected to be 3.8 percent for 1986 and 5.4 percent for the first half of 1987.
- U.S. refiner acquisition costs of imported crude oil are assumed to average \$20.80 a barrel in 1986, and then fall to an average of \$20.00 a barrel in the first half of 1987, in current dollars.

In the base case:

- One year growth in the GNP is projected to be 2.1 percent for 1986 and 3.3 percent for the first half of 1987.
- U.S. refiner acquisition costs of imported crude oil are assumed to average \$24.80 a barrel in 1986, and \$24.00 a barrel in the first half of 1987, in current dollars.

In the low economic growth case:

- One year GNP growth is projected to be -0.2 percent for 1986 and 0.6 percent for the first half of 1987.
- U.S. refiner acquisition costs of imported crude oil are assumed to average \$27.00 a barrel in 1986, and to remain at that level in the first half of 1987, in current dollars.

The plots of the low and high product supplied estimates incorporate an additional sensitivity adjustment for weather, as estimated in the Short-Term Energy Outlook, Table 13.

For more detailed information on the above (and other components of the forecast), please refer to the published report, Short-Term Energy Outlook, January 1986.

Copies of the report are available from:

National Energy Information Center  
Room 1F-048, Forrestal Building  
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20585  
Telephone 202-252-8800

## Appendix D

### CALCULATION OF WORLD OIL PRICES

The weighted average international price of oil, shown in the "Highlights" on page 1 and on page 18, is an average calculated using specific crude oil prices weighted by the estimated crude oil export volume for each oil-producing country. To develop the table shown on page 18, a list of major oil producing/exporting countries was chosen. For each country, the contract selling price of one or more representative crude oils was determined by investigating a number of industry publications (i.e., "Oil Buyers' Guide", "Platt's Oilgram Price Report", "Petroleum Intelligence Weekly", and "Weekly Petroleum Argus") and by contacting oil market analysts.

Then, the appropriate crude oil volumes to be used as weighting factors for each country were determined. These volumes are estimates based on a number of sources which provide data on production, consumption, and exports for these countries. Export volumes for a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors. After the export volumes had been determined, simple mathematical weighted averages were calculated to arrive at the "Total OPEC," "Total Non-OPEC," and "Total World" prices.

The average United States (FOB) import price is derived by the same basic procedure as the world oil price, that is, taking the representative contract crude oil price of a specific crude oil from a particular country and weighting this price by a certain volume of crude oil. In this case, the weighting factors are the volumes of crude oil imported into the U.S. from pertinent countries. Import volumes from a number of smaller producing/exporting countries, not listed in the table, are included in the weighting factors.

Both the import and export volumes are preliminary. Due to their origin, these estimates cannot be fully verified. These volumes are updated monthly, or more frequently when changes in oil market conditions make updating appropriate.

## Appendix E

### EXPLANATION OF SPOT MARKET PRODUCT PRICES

Definition of spot market product prices for the Rotterdam market: Represent the mid point of the bid/asked price range for CIF cargoes scheduled for prompt arrival at Rotterdam (within 48 hours).

Definition of spot market product prices for the New York market: Represent last sale price reported or offered. Prices are ex-duty and do not include Federal or state taxes.

General definition of spot prices: A transaction concluded "on the spot," that is, on a one-time prompt delivery basis, usually referring to a transaction involving only one cargo of product. This contrasts with a term contract sale which obligates the seller to furnish product on an evenly-spread delivery basis over an extended period of time, usually for one year.

## GLOSSARY

- o **Barrel.** A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons.
- o **CIF.** Literally, "Cost, Insurance, Freight". This term refers to a type of sale in which the buyer of the product agrees to pay a unit price that includes the FOB value of the product at the point of origin plus all costs of insurance and transportation. This type of a transaction differs from a "Delivered" purchase, in that the buyer accepts the quantity as determined at the loading port (as certified by the Bill of Lading and Quality Report) rather than pay based on the quantity and quality ascertained at the unloading port. It is similar to the terms of an FOB sale, except that the seller, as a service for which he is compensated, arranges for transportation and insurance.
- o **Cooling Degree-Days.** The number of degrees per day the daily average temperature is above 65 degrees F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature for a 24-hour period.
- o **Crude Oil.** A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Lease condensate and drips are included but topped crude oil (residual) and other unfinished oils are excluded.
- o **Crude Oil Input.** The total crude oil put into processing units at refineries.
- o **Degree-Day Normals.** Simple arithmetic averages of monthly or annual degree-days over a long period of time (usually the 30-year period 1951-1980). These may be simple degree-day normals or population-weighted degree-day normals.
- o **Distillate Fuel Oils.** Includes No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils, and No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels. These are light fuel oils used primarily for home heating, as a diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and for electric power generation.
- o **FOB.** Literally, "Free On Board". Pertains to a transaction whereby the seller makes the product available within an agreed on period at a given port at a given price; it is the responsibility of the buyer to arrange for the transportation and insurance.
- o **Gasoil.** European designation for No. 2 heating oil, and diesel fuel.
- o **Gross Inputs.** The crude oil, unfinished oils, and natural gas plant liquids put into distillation units.
- o **Heating Degree-Days.** The number of degrees per day the daily average temperature is below 65 degrees F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature for a 24-hour period.
- o **Imports.** Unless otherwise specified in this report, refers to gross imports. Imports of minor products ("other oils") include aviation gasoline, kerosene, unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, plant condensate, petrochemical feedstocks, lube oils, waxes, special naphthas, coke, asphalt, and other miscellaneous oils.
- o **Jet Fuel.** Includes kerosene-type jet fuel and naphtha-type jet fuel. Kerosene-type jet fuel is a kerosene quality product used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines. Naphtha-type jet fuel is a fuel in the heavy naphthas range used primarily for military turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.
- o **Motor Gasoline.** Finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and blending components in the gasoline range. Production data represent finished leaded gasoline and finished unleaded gasoline. Stocks and imports data consist of the two types of finished gasoline and blending components. Stock change used in the calculation of motor gasoline product supplied is the change in finished motor gasoline stocks.
- o **Operable Capacity.** The maximum amount of input that can be processed by a crude oil distillation unit in a 24-hour period, making allowances for processing limitations due to types and grades of inputs, limitations of downstream facilities, scheduled and unscheduled downtimes, and environmental constraints. Includes any shutdown capacity that could be placed in operation within 90 days.
- o **Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD).** Five geographical areas into which the nation was divided by the Petroleum Administration for Defense for purposes of administration. These PADDs include the states listed below:
  - PADD 1: Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.
  - PADD 2: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.
  - PADD 3: Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico and Texas.
  - PADD 4: Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming.
  - PADD 5: Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

- o **Population-Weighted Degree-Days.** Heating or cooling degree-days weighted by the population of the area in which the degree-days are recorded. To compute State population-weighted degree days, each State is divided into from one to nine climatically homogeneous divisions which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the division to the total population of the State. Degree-day readings for each division are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each division and these products are then summed to arrive at the State population-weighted degree-day figure. To compute national population-weighted degree-days, the Nation is divided into nine Census regions comprised of from three to eight States which are assigned weights based on the ratio of the population of the region to the total population of the Nation. Degree-day readings for each region are multiplied by the corresponding population weight for each region and these products are then summed to arrive at the national population weighted degree-day figure.
- o **Product Supplied.** A value calculated for specific products which is equal to domestic production plus net imports (imports less exports), less the net increase in primary stocks. Total products supplied is calculated as inputs to refineries, plus estimated refinery gains, plus other hydrocarbon input, plus product imports, less product exports, less the net increase in product stocks. Values shown for "Other Oils" product supplied are the difference between total product supplied and product supplied values for specified products. Other oils product supplied incorporates crude oil product supplied and reclassified product adjustment.
- o **Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil.** The average price paid by refiners for crude oil booked into their refineries in accordance with accounting procedures generally accepted and consistently and historically applied by the refiners concerned. Domestic crude oil is that oil produced in the United States or from the outer continental shelf as defined in 43 USC Section 1131. Imported crude oil is any crude oil which is not domestic oil. The composite is the weighted average price of domestic and imported crude oil. Prices do not include the price of crude oil for the SPR.
- o **Refinery Capacity Utilization.** Ratio of the total amount of crude oil, unfinished oils, and natural gas plant liquids run through crude oil distillation units to the operable capacity of these units. In the period 1979-1984 the refinery capacity utilization for all U.S. refineries ranged between 87 percent and 65 percent. The ratio for an individual refinery may fluctuate much more depending on the type of crude and other raw materials processed, the types of products produced, and the operating conditions of the refinery.
- o **Residual Fuel Oils.** Includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils which are heavy oils used primarily for electric power generation, for industrial and commercial space heating, as a ship fuel, and for various industrial uses.
- o **Retail Motor Gasoline Prices.** Motor gasoline prices calculated each month by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in conjunction with the construction of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). These prices are collected in 85 urban areas selected to represent all urban consumers--about 80 percent of the total U.S. population. The service stations are selected initially, and on a replacement basis, in such a way that they represent the purchasing habits of the CPI population. Service stations in the current sample include those providing all types of service (i.e., full-, mini-, and self-service).
- o **Stock Change (Refined Products).** Component of Product Supplied calculation shown on U.S. Petroleum Balance. The product stock change shown on the U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet for the current 4-week period is calculated in the following way; an average daily stock change is calculated for major refined products (i.e., all actual reported stocks); this stock change is added to an estimate for minor product stock change based on historical monthly data; a daily average stock change for refined product stocks for the 4-week period is then calculated. To calculate minor product stock change, the stock levels shown for other oils in the stock section of the balance sheet are used. These other oils stock levels are derived by: 1) computing an average daily rate of stock change for each month based on monthly data for the past six years; 2) using this daily rate and the minor stock levels from the most recent monthly publication to estimate the minor product stock level for the current period.
- o **Stocks.** For individual products in the WPSR, quantities held at refineries, in pipelines, and at bulk terminals which have a capacity of 50 thousand barrels or more, and in transit thereto. Stocks held by product retailers and resellers, as well as tertiary stocks held at the point of consumption, are excluded. Stocks of individual products held at gas processing plants are excluded from individual product estimates but included in "Other Oils" estimates and "Total."
- o **Unaccounted-for Crude Oil.** A term which appears in U.S. Petroleum Balance Sheet. It reconciles the difference between data (or estimates) about supply and data (or estimates) about disposition. Its value can be positive or negative since it is a balancing term. As it appears in the monthly publications, it reflects the accuracy of the reported data. Because the unaccounted-for crude oil figure reflects the accuracy of reported and estimated figures, one would expect the figure to be larger in balances using preliminary or estimated data and smaller in balances using final data. In fact, the published figures confirm this expectation. In the WPSR, four-week averages for the previous year are interpolated from final monthly data, so that the unaccounted-for crude oil value for the previous year is considerably smaller than that for the current period.
- o **United States.** For the purpose of the report, the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Data for the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and other U.S. territories are not included in the U.S. Totals.



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- o Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on EIA weekly data.

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- o Four-Week Averages: Estimates based on EIA weekly data.
- o Projections: EIA, Office of Energy Markets and End Use (January 1986).

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- o Refiner Acquisition Cost of Crude Oil: Form EIA-14, "Refiners Monthly Cost Report."
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